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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 172 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Clash Averted At Juma Masjid

LEADERS' SUCCESSFUL PEACE EFFORTS

Muslim Committee Warns Co-Religionists

Acute tension prevailed on Monday evening near Juma Mosque in Sheikh Memon Street, the question of the Hindus performing Arti in the Maruti temple to the accompaniment of music, once more affording the cause for trouble. But thanks to the presence of the police and responsible leaders of both the communities the trouble was nipped in the bud and nothing untoward took place.

MUSLIM COMPLAINT.

Having experienced a similar situation on the previous two days crowds of both Hindus and Muslims assembled on the spot on Monday evening the former outside the temple near the gate of the Mangaldas Market and the latter near the gate of the Juma Mosque. As usual the Hindus said their Arti shortly after sun set and an hour and a half later they repeated it. This time a crowd of about 150 persons joined in the Arti, the majority of the people standing on the foot path as the temple being too small cannot accommodate such a big crowd. The Arti commenced at 9-15 p.m. and lasted for quarter of an hour. The Muslims complained that the Arti commenced a little earlier than it should have according to the arrangement arrived at on the previous day. Their complaint was that the Arti commenced before the prayer was over and so it disturbed them. What perhaps they objected to more was the shouts of "Bajrang Baliki Jai" raised by the Hindus, when the Arti was over. The Muslims who had assembled near the gate of the mosque replied to this cry raised by the Hindus by shouting "Allaho-Akbar."

QUIET RESTORED.

The situation would have taken a serious turn but the presence of the police and leaders of both the communities avoided it. Superintendent Naimpalli, with Inspector Gole and other police officers attached to the Princess Street Police Station were present on the occasion. Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha and Mr. Huseinbhai Lallji and the Hindu members of the committee appointed on the previous day were also present. The police and the leaders kept the crowds away from each other and when the Arti was over asked them to clear away. The crowds dispersed and quiet was restored.

NO UNTOWARD INCIDENT.

Except for this incident there was perfect peace in the city throughout the day. All the city hospitals presented a clean record and there was not a single untoward incident reported from any part of the city.

The Mharbavdi police are busy deporting "bad characters" both Hindus and Muslims against whom the Police Commissioner has passed orders to that effect.

AGAINST BEST WISHES OF HINDU LEADERS

The following statement has been issued by the Muslim Committee, Bombay:—

It is feared that the Juma Masjid and Temple controversy might create misunderstanding between the Muslims and the Hindus and might cause some trouble.

HEART TO HEART TALK.

In connection with the controversy relating to the ringing of bells, crying of "Jais" and making noise outside the Temple near the Juma Masjid at the time when the Muslims are saying their prayers, Sardar Haji Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha and Seth Husainbhoy Abdullabhoy Laljee with some other leading Muslims had a heart to heart talk with some leading Hindus.

The Hindu Leaders agreed to the existing fact that since very long the time honoured practice has been to ring the bells and to perform "Arati" in the Temple in a manner so as not to create any disturbance at the time of Namaz.

ASSURENCE TO MUSLIMS.

The Hindu leaders assured the Muslim public through the Muslim leaders that whatever had happened and had agitated the Muslims was due to the wrong time shown by the Clock.

However, it very unfortunate to hear that last night some mischief mongers had taken up not only to ring bells and perform "Arti" at a time when the prayers were being said in the Mosque but even to cry "Jais" very loudly outside the temple on the road, close by the Mosque and to make various other kinds of noises in a manner to annoy the Muslims congregated in the Mosque and saying Namaz.

"BE CALM AND PEACEFUL"

It must be admitted that all this is against the best wishes of the Hindu leaders. The mischief mongers are a few Bhayyas imported by interested persons.

The Muslims are warned not to fall a victim to the trap of these mischief mongers and to be calm and peaceful even under the gravest provocation.

SUBHAS BOSE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 18.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was brought to Madras last night by the Grand Trunk Express and taken to the Penitentiary, where he is being lodged at present. He was made to alight at the Basin Bridge station, from where he was conveyed to the Penitentiary by a motor car.

Back To C. P.?

LATER.

It is understood that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose who has been brought here for X-Ray treatment will be taken back to the Central Provinces after treatment.—A. P.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE

The general secretary of the Railwaymen's Federation, Madras, wires under date July 18.—

The Council of Action of the Railwaymen's Federation met at Madras on July 14, 15 and 16. A reply from the Railway Board was received, which was considered unsatisfactory on account of its vagueness.

A programme of propaganda and other preparations for strike was laid down.

The president and the general secretary were authorised to give notice about the general strike on September 1, 1932 provided the unions are ready with all their preparations about propaganda and funds.—A.P.

NEW PUNJAB GOVERNOR

CAPT. SIKANDAR HAYAT KHAN

SIMLA, July 18.

The following communique is published:—

The Secretary of State for India in Council has granted leave to His Excellency Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, the Governor of the Punjab for a period of two months with effect from July 19, 1932.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Captain Sardar Sikandar Hayat to act as the Governor of the Punjab during His Excellency Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency's absence.

It is understood that the oath of office will be administered to the Acting Governor to-morrow afternoon at Barnes Cort by the Acting Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court.—A. P.

BIRLA'S TIP TO GOVT.

(SEE PAGE 7)

CONTEMPT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST "PATRIKA"

Sequel To Publishing Of Douglas Murder Trial

CALCUTTA, July 18.

On an application by the Governor-in-Council Mr. Justices Jack and M. C. Ghose issued a rule calling up the editor Mr. Tusharkanti Ghose and printer of the Amrita Bazar Patrika to show cause on 8th August why they should not be dealt with for contempt of Court of the Commissioners of the Tribunal at Midnapore and the High Court in respect of certain publications in connection with Douglas murder trial which were alleged to be displaying the proceedings in a manner calculated to impress on the public that the prosecution was weak and unreliable.

After the delivery of judgment in the case the paper also published two leading articles which according to the Crown contained hostile criticisms before the sentence had been confirmed by the High Court which alone terminated the proceedings.

SPECIAL BENCH TO HEAR.

The Advocate-General moving the application on behalf of the Crown submitted that the headlines in the "Patrika" in publishing the reports of the trial were intended to create an atmosphere unfavourable to the prosecution and calculated to influence witnesses likely to be examined. As regards articles, he submitted that they amounted to gross and aggravated contempt of court, calculated to prejudice the course of justice and its due administration. Opposite parties indulged in persistent campaign against the prosecution while criminal proceedings were pending final disposal.

The rule will be heard by a Special Bench.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S "NO" TO DR. SUBBAROYAN

Hoare Statement Echo In Madras Council

MADRAS, July 18.

H. E. the Governor has disallowed a motion, notice of which was given by Dr. Subbaroyan, Opposition Leader, in the Madras Legislative Council disapproving of the Secretary of State's statement relating to reforms procedure on the ground that it relates to a matter which is primarily not the concern of the Local Government.

It is stated that Opposition intends bringing the matter in the form of a resolution.—A. P.

INDIANS DISMISSED FOR 66!

Poor Show Against Yorkshire

In the match between All-India and Yorkshire which commenced on Saturday at Harrogate, Yorkshire declared their first innings at 161 for 8 to-day.

Indians in their second knock were dismissed for 66 and at the close Yorkshire had made 12 runs for two wickets in their second venture.

LONDON, July 18.

The match between All-India and Yorkshire which commenced at Harrowgate on Saturday was continued to-day in dull and cold weather. The wicket was soft.

Overnight rain delayed the start of the play by an hour and a quarter. Greenwood was cleverly caught at mid-on by Nayudu while attempting to pull Nissar (25—3—10).

Mitchell was then partnered by Sellers, and the pair had raised the total to 41 for no further loss, when the teams adjourned for lunch, Mitchell batting 14 and Sellers batting 4.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY.

Batsmen were very sedate after lunch.

Mitchell took 60 minutes to make 5 runs. The fourth wicket partnership put on 50 in 60 minutes. Mitchell was clean-bowled by Nissar when he had made 35. Sellers quickly followed him to the pavilion Naidu accepting the return catch when the batsman was 31. Sellers' chief hits were four boundaries.

Woods' was the next wicket to fall. Amarsingh having him held by Jehangir Khan for 8. The same bowler dismissed Verity also who was out-leg before wicket for 12. Nissar then claimed his third victim for the day and the fifth of the match in the person of Rhodes whom he clean-bowled for 25.

At tea interval, Yorkshire declared their first innings for a run more:

All-India's first innings total, Macaulay and Hall remaining not out 15 and nil respectively.

Scores:—

YORKSHIRE FIRST INNINGS.

Mitchell b Nissar	31
Sellers c and b Naidu	31
Wood c Jehangir Khan b Amarsingh	8
Verity l-b-w b Amarsingh	12
Rhodes b Nissar	25
Macaulay (not out)	15
Hall (not out)	0
Extras	21
Total (for 8 declared)	161

—Reuter

(See Stop Press.)

SALOON ABLAZE AFTER BALDWIN'S ELOQUENCE!

S S EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, July 18.

Just after an eloquent appeal by Mr. Baldwin on behalf of seamens orphans during a saloon concert in which he referred to the dangers of sea travel, the electric wire fused setting ablaze the stage ornamentation in the saloon crowded with distinguished persons.

The fire was quickly extinguished by hoses but not without flooding the saloon. Despite sudden cutting off of the lights and hasty arrival of stewards with fire-fighting appliances there was total absence of panic. The people quietly left the room.

Mr. Baldwin's speech instanced fog through which the ship had just passed in the vicinity of an iceberg off the Canadian coast. The ship is due at Quebec this afternoon.—Reuter.

RAIDS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 18.

The Police made several raids yesterday and on Saturday night and arrested in all 31 Congress workers.—A. P.

Douglas Murder Case Appeal

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The appeal of Prodyot Kumar Bhattacharya sentenced to death in the Douglas Murder case, has been provisionally fixed for July 25.—A. P.

Mandvi Congress Arrests

"Dictator" & Two Women In "Raiding" Party

A Congress demonstration held at Mandvi on Monday afternoon culminated in the arrest of half a dozen Congress workers including the 'Dictator' of the Ward and two women Congress workers. One of the women carried a few months old baby in her arms.

'DICTATOR' AND TWO WOMEN

The demonstration was organised with the object of "raiding" a house which was formerly used as a "Congress House." With this object in view the 'Dictator' followed by the two women workers started from a house at Wadgadi at 4 p.m. and marched in a procession towards Musjid Road. Two more volunteers followed the processionists. The 'Dictator' and the women who were all garlanded carried with them tri-coloured national flags and raised the usual national slogans.

BOYS CHASED AWAY.

Inspector Vanjara and Sub-Inspectors Parab and Kohak of the Pydhownie Police were present on the spot with a posse of lathi police. When the 'Dictator' and his colleagues reached the junction of Kharik Bazar and Musjid Road the police put under arrest the 'Dictator' and the two women. The two boys who followed them were chased away by the police.

ANOTHER PROCESSION

Half an hour later another procession attempted to enter the Daryasthan Gali from the Koliwada end. They carried with them a big placard bearing the inscription "Mandvi District Congress Committee." Sub-Inspector Parab who was guarding the locality arrested three persons and removed them to the Pydhonie police station. One of them is an adult while the other two are young boys below 16.

Gandhi Films Banned In Kashmir

SRINAGAR, July 18.

The Kashmir Government has proscribed four cinematograph films showing Mahatma Gandhi's return from London.—A. P.

Four Months' Hard Labour For Picketing

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Congress volunteer, who was arrested this afternoon while picketing the shop of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., was charged under the Special Powers' Ordinance before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and refused to apologise for his conduct.

Two More Cotton Brokers Arrested

Two more cotton brokers were arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. on Monday under the Special Powers Ordinance.

One of them is detained under the Ordinance while the other has been served with a notice asking him to quit Bombay within 24 hours.

DEMONSTRATIONS BANNED IN GERMANY

Altona Battle Sequel

LONDON, July 18.

Berlin—As a sequel to the battle at Altona last night in which 12 were killed and 50 wounded, the Central Government has prohibited open air processions and demonstrations all over Germany.—Reuter.

ALLEGIANCE OF INDIAN SUBJECTS IN JEOPARDY

Ordiance Regime Offends Against Government Of India Act

DELHI PROTESTS AGAINST HOARE'S UTTERANCES

NEW DELHI, July 18.

A largely attended public meeting was held last evening in Queens Gardens, Mr. Sheonarain, Advocate, presid'n. Several speeches were made condemning the promulgation of the consolidated ordinance which, the meeting pointed out, "had given a new lease of life to the extraordinary methods devised by the Government for carrying on administration."

TOUCHED LIBERTY OF PEOPLE.

The meeting emphasised that the Ordinance rule offended against the Government of India Act and as such touched the liberty and allegiance of British Indian subjects.

It had not only prejudicially affected the peace of the country but also business and commerce of the country and if continued would cause still greater sufferings.

Government were advised completely to change their policy and try to adopt themselves rapidly to the changing circumstances failing which they would ruin the peace and contentment of their subjects. It was asserted that India was the only country passing through a fiery ordeal peacefully without resorting to revolutionary methods.

PROTEST AGAINST HOARE'S UTTERANCES.

The following resolutions were passed.—

The meeting recorded a strong protest against the tone, temper and substance of the recent utterances of the Secretary of State regarding the political situation in this country and the renewal of ordinances by the promulgation of a consolidated ordinance and was strongly of the opinion that the renewal of extraordinary powers, offences, penalties and procedure which should have expired at the end of the maximum statutory life of an emergent legislation by the Viceroy, instead of improving the general conditions of life, was highly prejudicial to the interests of trade and other matters and that instead of creating confidence among the people in good intentions of the Government, were calculated to rouse opposition and cause continued depression in trade and prosperity in general.

SEVERITY OF SENTENCES.

The meeting further expressed strong disapproval of the severity with which the provisions of the Ordinances had been enforced in the case of ladies and Indians of known merit and position.

The meeting, both in the interests of the Government and the people, appealed to the Government and demanded the immediate abrogation of the new Ordinance, as in the opinion of the meeting, so long as the new Ordinance was in force all talk of constitutional changes and securing peace was not likely to meet with success.—A. P.

Railway Police Effect Smart Arrest

How Wanted Office Boy Was Secured At Kalyan Station

S. Narayan, a Madrasi youth of 17 who is alleged to have robbed his master of all his belongings and decamped from Bombay on Monday evening is reported to have been smartly arrested by the G. I. P. Railway police at Kalyan Station, within 15 minutes of getting the information on phone from Bombay.

S. Narayan, it appears was employed by one Shafeeq Hussein, proprietor of the Advanced Typewriting Office situated at Picket Road, and was working as an office boy. On Monday evening a little after sunset the proprietor went into the adjoining room to have a bath, leaving Narayan alone in charge of the office.

SURPRISE FOR MASTER.

While the master was busy having a bath Narayan it appears opened the cash box and the drawer with the help of duplicate keys and bolted away with a currency note of Rs. 100, a set of gold buttons some clothes and whatever else that he could lay his hand upon. He is stated to have made a clean sweep of the articles in the room and disappeared leaving the master in the bath room. When the latter came out he found to his great astonishment his room locked up and the boy missing. On a closer examination of the room he found that all his articles were missing. The boy it seems took away all the clothes leaving nothing more than the bathing costume for his master.

Borrowing a shirt and a pant from a neighbour Shafeeq Hussein hurried to the Princess Street Police Station and lodged a complaint. Sergeant Shaw who took up the investigation in hand immediately circulated the information round the police stations and also instructed the Railway police to keep a watch at Victoria Terminus, Kurla and Kalyan as it was suspected that the man would try to take a train for Madras as soon as possible. This was at about 8-45 p.m.

ARRESTED AT KALYAN.

Hardly half an hour had passed and information was received from the G. I. P. Railway police at Kalyan, that at 9 p.m. the wanted man was arrested on the platform. It was also learnt that the police had recovered from him a currency note of Rs. 100, a set of gold buttons and some other articles. The man is detained by the Railway police at Kalyan and will be brought down to Bombay to-day (Tuesday).

It appears a correct description of the man's features and appearance given to the Kalyan police on the phone led to the quick arrest. Narayan was waiting at Kalyan to take a train in the night for Madras. The exact value of the property that he is alleged to have removed and that has now been recovered by the police is not yet estimated.

KARNATAK LEADER FOR YERAWADA?

BELGAUM, July 18.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande who on June 29 last was sentenced under the Emergency Powers Ordinance to one year's simple imprisonment for breach of parole and was kept in the Belgaum Central Jail since then was taken by this evening's Bangalore-Poona mail presumably to Yerawada.—A. P.

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A 5292

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES, allowance Rs. 18/- Station Master classes. Apply selection form remitting Re. 1. Supdtt. GENERAL TELEGRAPH TRAINING CLASS, Delhi, Shahdra.
A R 7378

WANTED—Experienced LADY DOCTORS one L. C. P. S. on Rs. 150/-, one M. B. B. S. on Rs. 250 also two passed midwives Rs. 75/100 per mensem with usual allowances. Apply immediately ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, Fourth Floor, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road.
A R 7575

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Subverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A 4538

WANTED—An excellent GOANESE COOK for a nobleman's household in Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply with testimonials stating terms and salary required to Box No. 1639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5240

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WANTED—BOILER, 160 lbs. to 180 lbs. measure 27' x 7-1/2' or 30' x 8' in working order slightly used make Marshall and Sons, Lancashire. Two smaller sizes 120 lbs. measure L20' onwards. Apply with definite price. Mr. JANARDANRAO, CHROFF, Raichoor.
N R7545

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WANTED—A PLEADER to file a Civil Suit in the Small Cause Court of Bombay. Write to Mr. ENGINEER, C/o. R. R. Misra, P. O. Dwarka, (Kathiawar).
W R 7568

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EARN—320 monthly on investment of Rs. 30 by consulting American Cotton Expert, Professor SHROFF, Corner Churchgate Street, Ismail Building, 4th Floor, opposite Fountain.
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41,000 LOAN Without interest (already) granted for fifteen years. Next date for granting fresh loan 31st July, 1932. Admission according concession continued upto 25th July, 1932. Apply share BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERVANJI PETIT INSTITUTE

NOTICE

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Institute will be held in the Hall of the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1932, at 6 P. M. (S. T.) in pursuance of the requisition by Mr. M. J. Malegaumwala and other members to transact the following business:

To appoint scrutineers to scrutinize the voting papers returned at the last Annual General Meeting in order to elect six members of the Managing Committee for the current year.

By Order of the Managing Committee.
SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 18th July, 1932.
5287

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 29305 on the life of Framjee Eduiji Bhamgara of Bombay, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
Bombay, 18th July 1932.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
R 7573

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.

NOTICE

Certain amendments in the Syllabus for the Examinations of 1933 have been made by the Academic Council. These amendments have separately been printed as Corrigenda and can be had free of cost from the Registrar's Office. Stamps of one anna must be sent to cover the postage.
F. AHMAD,
Registrar.
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 1st July, 1932.
5162

S. S. BENGAL MARU

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 18th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 3. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

RE: THE ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the right to recover allotment money due from a large number of contributories of the abovenamed Company. Offers should reach the undersigned on or before 31st July, 1932.

The list of contributories can be inspected at the office of the undersigned at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1932.
H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
5290.

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

SURPLUS PLANT FOR SALE.

The following plant, being rendered surplus by its inability to meet the increased demands made on it and by its being replaced with larger machines, is for sale and offers for all or part thereof are invited.

1. Two Bellis and Morcom—English Electric, Reciprocating Steam Engine driven alternator sets. Each set consists of a high-speed, totally enclosed. Compound Steam Engine suitable for saturated steam at 160 lbs. pressure capable of a normal load of 375 K. V. A. and 25 per cent overload for 2 hours, generating at 2000/2250 volts 3 Phase, 50 Cycles.

Both of these sets were installed new in 1925-26 and are in perfect working order. They can be seen working under load by appointment. These sets are now available.

2. Three—Davy-Paxman, Economic Boiler 8'—10" X 14'—6", heating surface 1412 sq. ft. working pressure 170 lbs. per sq. in. These boilers were purchased new in 1924 and were only used for two years, and are now practically as good as new. A few tubes in two of the boilers need renewal, and all boilers are complete with all the usual fittings. These boilers are available immediately.

Any of the above plant can be inspected at any time by appointment and offers should be addressed to the undersigned, who would arrange for dismantling and loading (unpacked) F.O.R. Bikaner Station.
(Sd) NEHALCHAND SARWAL
RAI BAHADUR.
Secretary,
Stores Committee, Bikaner.
5289.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SABJEALLY CASSUM, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, maintenance, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Doongri Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 350 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 621, New No. 2885, Old Survey Nos. 1247 and 11248 and New Survey No. 3152 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1734 of Mandvi Division and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2984 (1), Old Street Nos. 255-284-290 and present Street Nos. 118-122 Dongri Street and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Dongri Street, on or towards the West by the Samuel Street on or towards the North by the property of Goolamhussein Cassumbhai and a Common gully and on or towards the south by the Durga of Asakshah.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1932.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5293

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day 6-30 and 10 P.M.
"SKIPPY"
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JACKIE COOPER
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Children's Matinee, Thursday at 4 P. M.
Children at 9 As. to any part of the Theatre except Pit (4 As.) Parents with children Rs. 1/2

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To-day 6-30 and 10 P.M.
BARBARA STANWYCK
IN
"TEN CENTS A DANCE"
She danced with a 1,000 men but only one danced in her heart.

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To-day 6-30 and 10 P.M.
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A Thrilling Breath-Taking Drama.

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THE TOY CART
Founded on the MRICHCHA-KATIKA OF SUDRAKA.
By an All-India Cast in the English Language.
NEXT SATURDAY
JULIUS CAESAR

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TAHERBHAI KASSAMJI and JHAVERBAI, daughter of Kassumji Mulla Esmailji and wife of Kikabhai Noorbhai, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Gut and Ground rent-land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1408 New No. 8570, Old Survey No. 1/984, New Survey No. 4229 C. S. No. 4215, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7067, Street Nos. 188-190, New Street No. 50 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the EAST by Doctor Street, on or towards the WEST by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the house of Nazaralli Khanbhai Plumber and on or towards the South by Gulamali Mahomedalli Motiwalla's property.

Dated this 18th day of July 1932.
THAKOREDAS DARU, HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5291

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. Crawford & Co.

AUCTION SALE: VALUABLE PROPERTY NOW KNOWN AS "RIALTO CINEMA" TOGETHER WITH FIXTURES AND FITTINGS, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC., AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Nasserwanji Nowroji Engineer, Insolvent and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th July, 1932, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises the said property known as "RIALTO CINEMA" formed of two pieces of lease-hold land at Lamington Road, admeasuring about 116 and 2358 square yards or thereabouts together with all fixtures and fittings, machinery, furniture and other articles in or about the premises save as provided in the conditions.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors and Mortgagees at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.
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SALE on SUNDAY, the 7th August, 1932 at 10-30 in the morning.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction as above the household furniture and articles belonging to an Indian lady comprising valuable and artistic drawing room bed room and dining room furniture and household articles.

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Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug
x Tango Maru	6893	30 July	10 Aug.
* Taian Maru	3159	3 Aug.	17 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Aug.	31 Aug.

* Do not carry passengers.
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(a) From Colombo.

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Madras ,,	14th ,,	29th ,,
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.
Borneo ,,	5th Aug.	23rd ,,
Celebes ,,	23rd	6th Sept.

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MORE RAIN FOR GUJERAT AND KONKAN

PACHMARHI HAS 12 INCHES

POONA, July 18.

Rainfall will increase over the region extending from Gujarat and Konkan to North Madras Coast and Orissa and extend in Southwest Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The monsoon will continue to be active in Burma. A few falls of rain will recur in the hills of Northwest India and in Sind.

Locally heavy rain will continue in Lower Burma, Orissa and Central Provinces and extend in southwest Bengal and North Madras Coast during the next forty-eight hours.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the North Bay have developed into a depression which is centred this morning within a decree of latitude 20 N. and Longitude 89 E. The monsoon has been strong in Burma, Orissa, North Madras Coast and Central Provinces and fairly active in Konkan, South Hyderabad, Central India and in West United Provinces. Scattered thundershowers have occurred in hills of the Northwest India. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, North Madras Coast, and local in Baluchistan, Sind, East Rajputana, Gujerat, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar. A few falls occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Amherst five Diamond Island four; Bhamo, Myitkyina three; Victoria Point, Bassein two; Mergui one and half; Cuttack seven; Silchar Berhampore half; Pachmarhi twelve; Bhopal five; Hoshangabad four; Amraoti, Guna two; Jhansi, Khandwa one and half; Akoka one; Agra quarter; Dalhousie three; Karachi two; Jaipur one and half; Mount Abu, Fort Sandeman one; Kalat Panjgur, Surat half; Ambala, Harnai quarter; Matheran four; Mahabaleshwar three; Karwar two; Khandala one and half; Masulipatam one, Bombay, Cochin half.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Obversations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-7-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.033"

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet blub) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees (0.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.3 degrees (1.0 above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 265 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 22.94 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 34.13 inches.

Weather remarks—Showers.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1700 miles away has recorded by the Seismograph in the Colaba Observatory at 2 hrs. 35 mts. (I.S.T.) on the 17th instant.

OFFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, July 18.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above / official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 18.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 18-7-32 Colaba Point 0.41"; Fort 0.70"; J.J. Hospital 0.42".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 33.56; Fort 40.52; J J. Hospital 39.29.

period of 1930 Colaba Point 33.34 period of 1930 Cola Point 33.34; Fort 36.35; J. J. Hospital 32.72.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 36.91; Fort 39.40; JJJ. Hospital 39.18.

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New Charni Road

THAKORE SAHEB RULES OUT RESOLUTION

Deadlock In Rajkot Assembly?

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT July 17.

What has been termed as official walk-out sequel to a 5 minutes' adjournment motion in the 7th session of the State's Representative Assembly has been substantiated by the recent ruling of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, who has not only declared the procedure in adopting certain resolutions as unconstitutional in the absence of the general secretary who was not provided with any opportunity of explaining them on behalf of the State, but has been cited the ruling of the Council of Administration which runs to the effect that Rule 15 of the constitution is not intended to give the Sabha opportunities of circumventing rules 21, 43 and 52 by permitting them to move resolutions or proposals or put interpellations which would otherwise be covered by those rules or any other rule of the constitution.

For the first time in the life-time of this Assembly the State authorities have resorted to the method of declaring proposals and resolutions so adopted as "Ultra-vires" even against the general resentment of the Assembly. It now rests with the president to vindicate the prestige of the Assembly.

The Durbar Saheb of Vithalgad has recently issued an order prohibiting the use of iron-pointed sticks in prodding the bullocks within the state limits.

Graves Desecrated In Chittagong

CHITTAGONG July 17.

Graves of Sergeant Major Farrel and Walker killed during the Chittagong Armoury Raid were found desecrated this morning and crosses broken. Crude pictures of revolvers and revolutionary slogans were chalked on stones. Police enquiry is proceeding.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

How Siam Won A Constitution

KING ACCEPTS PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

A Bloodless Victory For Demos

BANGKOK. (By Mail)

His Majesty the King at 10-30 o'clock on the morning of June 25, signified by radio from Hua Han that he was fully prepared to accept the wishes of the People's Party, which acquired control of the Government yesterday morning by a neat and almost bloodless military coup.

At the suggestion of Luang Suba Jalasaya, Acting Commander of the H.M.Sfl Sukhodaya, the vessel sent to Hua Hin by the Provisional Government, was decided that His Majesty should return to the Capital on a special railway train rather than by water as the accommodations on the Navy vessel are not suitable for the Nation's Ruler.

The Provisional Government here accepted this suggestion immediately and before noon-to-day a special train was on its way to the seaside resort to bring His Majesty back to the Capital.

The hour of the arrival in Bangkok of the special train bearing His Majesty was, however, being kept a secret in order to insure the safety of the Ruler.

His Majesty, in a second radiogram to the Provincial Government to-day, stated not only that he accepted the wishes of the People's Party but that he had for a long time been considering the institution of a limited monarchy but had found it impossible heretofore to realize his hopes along this line. He was returning to the Capital with high hopes for the nation's future prosperity and peace under the new form of Government suggested by the People's Party.

An officer read the radiogram in a voice charged with emotion and as soon as he had finished the words: "The King Accepts" in English and in Siamese were shouted triumphantly by a dozen voices. The soldiers and sailors on the lawn outside took up the cry and soon the news spread like wild fire down the crowded avenue toward the Grand Palace and cheer after cheer went up from the throngs of soldiers and civilians.

There were a thousand different rumours and reports this morning at to what the Provincial Government intends to do, and what its immediate plans are. The best answer to all these rumours seems to be contained in the words of one of the leaders of the movement who was questioned.

"Nothing is settled", he said, "nothing can be settled. We are now waiting to confer with His Majesty, the King."

THRONE HALL PRESENTS A MILITARY ASPECT.

What was yesterday a rather mystifying military coup d'etat became to-day clearly defined as a movement in which both civilians and military men are taking part, the express purpose of which is to unite the country behind His Majesty the King but to reduce the power of certain members of the Royal Family who are believed not to have been conducting themselves in the best interests of the country. where at the Throne Hall was evident this sentiment of absolute loyalty to His Majesty the King. And openly, no word was spoken in the presence of this writer concerning the alleged shortcomings of any member of the Royal Family. The Princes who are in custody are being treated with every respect and are being made as comfortable as possible on the upper floors of the Throne Hall. It was pointed out that the reason the Provisional Government chose the lower floors of the Throne Hall for its executive offices was out of respect for His Majesty the King, whose Throne is on the upper floor.

Phya Bahol Bolabayuha, the military executive in the Provisional Government, in which both civilians and military men are united, sat to-day at an ordinary table on the lower floor of the Throne Hall and from there directed the work of keeping peace and order throughout the Kingdom, of getting the Railways running again, of restraining certain elements of the new regime which might be too boisterous in their enthusiasm.

The Throne Hall itself presented a military aspect, with machine guns mounted in all the windows of the upper floor and with soldiers and sailors with fixed bayonets crowding the lawn in front. Around the roadway outside were stationed armored tanks and machine guns. The military guard was continued to-day on all roads leading to the Throne Hall and none but those with special business and special permits were allowed to enter the general area. These, however, were politely conveyed by sailors whose smiles and jovial remarks belied their fixed bayonets.

Late last night the Provisional Government, through the Foreign Office issued a statement to all foreign Legations and Consulates declaring that all treaties would be strictly adhered to without change and that every effort had been and would be made to prevent any further bloodshed or any loss of property to private citizens or foreign residents.

In a statement issued at the Throne Hall it was stated that at a meeting held at 4 p.m. on Friday heads of all Ministries had agreed to the following provisions of the People's Party.

All officials were asked to continue their work as usual in all departments where ordinary tasks were being carried on. All matters that would ordinarily require the perusal of the King must be submitted to the leaders of the Provisional Government. All matters about which there might be any doubt should likewise be submitted to the Provisional Government leaders.

"Notification is hereby given to all government circles that the country is temporarily under military control and all officials in Government service are asked to continue to serve in their respective capacities just as though nothing had occurrred," the statement declared. It was signed by Minister or Under Secretaries of all Departments.

RACE AND ORDER PREVAIL OVER KINGDOM.

BANGKOK, (By Mail) June 27.

Siam's Provisional Government, established on Friday, by the military coup d'etat, became at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the officially recognized Government of His Majesty the King.

At that hour His Majesty issued a Royal Proclamation which was lated incorporated in a Special Official Gazette this morning, recognizing and improving the new Government and declaring legal all the actions of the members of the military and civilian sections of the People's Party.

The most dramatic moment in Siam's recent history came an hour earlier at noon yesterday when Luang Pradit Manudharm, the civilian representative of the People's Party, accompanied by a representative of the military section was received in audience by the King for the first Conference since Siam's political sensation reached its climax.

As the patriots entered the room in the Sukkothai Palace where His Majesty is in residence due to alterations that are in progress at Dusit Palace, the Ruler of what was three days before one of the two remaining absolute monarchies in the world made a gesture characteristic in its spontaneity and profound in its significance.

His Majesty arose from the table at which he was seated and said:

"I rise in honour of the People's Party."

Then commenced the conference which is to settle Siam's political destiny.

It is reported authoritatively that His Majesty immediately signified his agreement in principle with the plan for a limited, constitutional monarchy is proposed in the People's Party Constitution. Laung Pradit read the articles of the Constitution in His Majesty's presence and it is reported that His Majesty eagerly signified approval and pleasure with rapid nods of the head after each pause.

When the People's Party leader had finished reading the Constitution His Majesty suggested that while He agreed in principles with the articles of the document it was essential before affixing his formal signature that he studied it in detail. His Majesty suggested that the hour of 5 o'clock this afternoon be tentatively set as the hour of the formal signature and this suggestion was readily accepted by the People's Party.

His Majesty then revealed that he had deemed it wise to issue at once a Royal Proclamation assuring the pubic of his agreement with the steps, already taken by the People's Party and decreeing that these steps should be declared legal despite the fact that at the time of heir commission the actions of the members of the People's Party were contrary to the actual laws of the Kingdom. This document was iessued shortly afterwards in mimeograph form and was made public immediately.

In the foreword to the decree concerning the legality of the acts of the People's Party His Majesty lucidly explains, "It is his belief that the People's Party assumed control of the Government solely with the idea of insuring the progress and stability of the kingdom for the good of the Siamese people and that it was and is the intention of the new Government to establish a constitutional monarchy under the king. And it is significant," the foreword adds, "that the aims of the People' Party were brought about in a peaceable manner, perhaps unique in the history of the world. The foreword ended with the statement that His Majesty had himself long been considering the formation of a constitutional monarchy but that certain members of the royal family had raised serious objection to the plan."

INTERVIEW WITH PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER.

Luang Pradit, the People's Party leader, in course of an interview expressed desire to inform all foreign residents in Siam that the new Government hoped to continue the friendly relations which have induced so long between the Governments of Siam and the various foreign communities. He repeated the statement already announced through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that all treaties will be strictly adhered to, all rights of foreign residents respected, and safety of foreigners and foreigners' property protected.

The man who represented the People's Party in the historic audience with His Majesty yesterday is a striking personality, alert fluent in speech in English, French and Siamese. His manner is extremely modest yet in his bright, eager eyes and his decisive gestures one catches a glimpse of the force of character and the strength of conviction which has made him a leader in one of the most unique political movements of the modern world. Luang Pradit has been an official of the Ministry of Justice for several years, but, being a man of quiet studious mien he is not widely known outside the immediate circle of faithful followers which form the military and civilian sections of the People's Parety. It has not yet been revealed how long the present movement has been under way but it is now known that for several years at least the leaders have been discussing the possibility of realizing their patriotic aims without bloodshed or undue violence.

Out of the somewhat chaotic events of Friday and Saturday there emerged over the weekend more factual details indicating the true manner in which the amazing coup d'etat was accomplished. Not a single measure that would insure the prevention of bloodshed, violence or disorder was overlooked in the meticulous plan that was carried out. The soldiers and sailors, as all observers have by now noted, were trained to a fine point of discipline so that not only did they act with marvellous precision and despatch but they refrained from a too exuberant enthusiasm even when they saw their long dreamed of plan was at last a success. The result was that Bangkok awakened as usual on Friday morning and not even the highest Government officials had the slightest notion that a coup d'etat had taken place.

NO EFFORT TO SUPRESS AUTHENTIC DETAILS.

Where they might be expected to be dictatorial and autocratic the official censors who have approved every line that has been written for local newspapers, both English and Siamese, as well as all news despatches to foreign countries, have acted with the utmost discretion and commonsense. After the confusion of the first half of the first day all press messages which were properly submitted to the censors were despatched with all possible speed. The intention of the censors throughout has been to obtain absolute accuracy in the local press, a task the difficulty of which may be imagined only vaguely by anybody connected with journalism in Bangkok. It has been observed that the censors have consistently suppressed reports which might very well be to the advantage of the Peopl's Party but which had not been confirmed from authoritative sources. That the censors have made no effort to suppress the accurate details of the situation in news despatches to foreign countries is significantly indicated by the fact that this writer was given permission on Saturday evening to telephone by radio word for word to an American news agency in London.

Newspaper representatives have been deeply impressed with the general attitude of all members of the People's Party with whom they have come in contact. During the busy hours at the Throne Hall one sees the leaders come and go and always they ride to and from headquarters in their own small automobiles or motors cycles, or conveyances provided by friends of their own economic station in life. It was learned that except for the military equipment which was necessarily taken over, the members of the People's Party have not yet confiscated or utilized in any way a single automobile belonging to the regime that they are replacing. Despite their absolute power of the first three days the civilian leaders have refrained from the slightest suggestion of arrogance or showiness. All of them are understood to be men of very modest means, living on their small salaries and supporting families therewith—a precedent for Government officials which it is indicated will be continued by the present leaders after they have assumed important posts in the new Government.

NEWS KEPT A SECRET.

It is authoritively established to-day that several of the Royal Princes detained originally at the Throne Hall have been permitted to return to their own palaces. The new Government deems it wise, however, to keep secret the details of this phase of the situation for the time being in order to insure the safety of the Princes concerned.

A striking indication of the extent and the popularity of the People's Party among the younger patriots of Siam was contained to-day in a radiogram received by the leaders of the new Government from Siamese citizens in Washington, D.C., U. S. A., signed "People's Party."

The radiogram was as follows:

"Please accept our sincere congratulations for your patriotic and heroic accomplishment. May the Government of the people and for the people last perpetually!"

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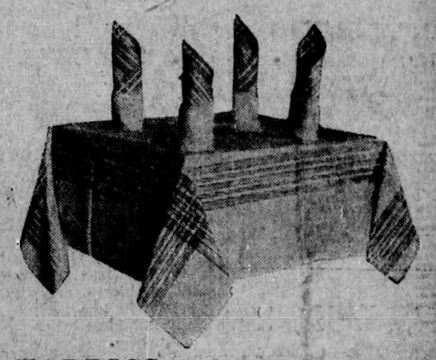

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DEMOCRACY MUST BE REAL

What Does The Voter Know

MISNOMER OF "NATION'S VOICE"

Sir Norman Angel writes in "The Spectator":—

"Democracy," said someone the other day, speaking of post-War Europe, "has been driven in retreat to the sea coast." And very little of that sea coast still remains in the hands of democracy as we knew it in pre-War days. Even where the forms have been retained or restored, as in Spain, Parliamentary government in fact has been superseded in lesser or greater degree. Anglo-Saxon countries do not, it is true, have their Mussolinis their Lenins, their Pilsudskis, their Horthys, their military juntas of the Tokyo brand, but greater and greater power is given into the hands of ministers and bureaucracies and taken from the hands of Parliament. Yet it is on the morrow of a war waged to make the world safe for democracy that we get this movement and this epidemic of dictatorships—dictatorships which sometimes (e.g. Mussolini) make the feeble efforts of the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm seem almost derisory. And even more suggestive than the fact of the supersession of Parliamentary government in so much of the world is the fact that the very peoples who fought for democracy often rejoice in its disappearance.

NEW WORLD.

Of course, "there is a reason." The last twenty years have caused men to realize, however dimly, that the last twenty half-century or so has produced a new kind of world never before known; a world into which the political machinery of eighteenth-century "village democracy," which we persist in applying to it, simply does not fit. In this new and complicated world, problems of government include, whether we will or not technical problems such as those of monetary policy, of the intricate and difficult adjustment of an enormous potential productive capacity to means of exchange, to consumers' habits to long established handicrafts and occupations and to capital stability.

Take a typical problem. Is Empire Free Trade desirable? It involves difficult questions of fact: What is the proportion of trade now done with the Empire and with foreign countries? Does the greater proportion per head done with the Empire mean that imperial trade is deaching saturation point and that it is particularly desirable to preserve our foreign trade? At what added cost could imperial supplies and raw material be obtained, and how would the added cost affect the competitive position of British manufacturers What would be the effect upon foreign tariffs of stiff preference to the Empire?

What in fact are the chances of securing greatly reduced tariffs from the Empire—what, in other words, is the internal political situation in its relation to industrial development of half a dozen overseas States? And how would this new effort at tariff-making affect the problem of an international monetary system? Should non-British States offering tariff conditions equally as good as those offered by the Dominions be admitted for economic purposes into the circle of commonwealth States? Should they be admitted for purposes of creating a sterling standard as an alternative to gold?

AVERAGE VOTER.

Does anyone believe, honestly, that the average voter, the harassed and worried commercial traveller, farmer, tradesman, artisan, tea shop waitress, music hall actress, can in spare time decide questions of this kind? It is, in fact, as outraging to common sense as the long ballot in America; the idea that the citizen of New York, Chicago or Pittsburgh can go into a booth and decide on the merits of several hundred candidates, of whose qualifications he knows just nothing at all, for such jobs as park superintendents, judges sewage inspectors superintendents of schools. Yet the long ballot is still defended in America, as against a permanent civil service, as of the very essence of democracy.

It may have worked once—in eighteenth-century America, in fifth-century Athens. When the American Constitution was drawn up and ours was taking its present shape, we had a rural, a village economy. The New Englanders could meet on their green and could decide with competence that William would make a good sheriff because the community was sufficiently small for them to have known William personally and his fitness for the job. But the thing is reduced to farce—or tragedy—when the method is applied to Chicago. So in England.

In the eighteenth century the problems with which politics had to deal, taxation, land, the rights of the church and so forth, were relatively simple. But the right of the people to govern the modern would is something like granting the passengers the right to take over the navigation of the ship when entering a dangerous harbour. It is true that the captain is, in a sense, their servant; that they are the ultimate masters; that they pay the piper and are entitled to call the tune; but we have had the sense in that situation to see that we must not confuse the assertion of the right with the technical means of making it effective.

THE EXPERT.

If democracy—effective control of Government by the governed—is, in the conditions of our new kind of world, to be a reality, then certain primary problems must be solved. The first is that of enabling the layman to make use of the expert without that expert becoming his master; to have the expert on tap without having him on top. It cannot be done if the educational preparation of the millions for the world which they will have to govern by their votes and public opinion, remains what that education has been in the past. The peoples most subject to scholastic drill—like the modern Germans—seem at times to develop the worst political judgment. The vast majority of those coming from our schools and colleges do not even know that the problem exists, have never "discovered society," to use a very suggestive phrase of a wise American professor; or, for that matter, discovered man.

We do our best to make democracy impossible by starting with a falsehood. "The voice of the people (our nation) is the voice of God." It is much as though a navigator were to say: "There are no reefs." Successful navigation depends upon knowing where the reefs and shoals are. We may hope, then, to avoid them. History might help us to be aware of some of those reefs; but we take special care never so to teach it as to bring home a sense of their presence and their danger, a sense that men in the mass, nations, have almost invariably in the past made such and such errors and that it is our job to be on the look-out to see that we don't make them too.

We do not even so educate our youth as to develop the habit of asking what we really want of Government, of the State. Do we really want welfare? Certainly the nationalists of the world do not. They want the State to furnish the means of indulging certain emotions—of retaliation, domination.

WAR SLOGAN.

We talked during the War of dying for the cause of freedom and democracy. But when the War was over we found that after all we much preferred dictatorship. Plainly, we did not really care about democracy. We did care about subduing our enemy. Everywhere nationalism the strongest single political impulse of the modern world—has found expressions (e.g., the the Franco-German duel, Poland, Hungary, Ireland, India) in which the motive of welfare hardly figures. It is smothered by passions of animosity, dependent upon the conception of nations as "persons," which education usually does nothing to destroy.

Before the expert can serve us, he must know what it is we really want, and how much we want it; whether we want it sufficiently, that is, to surrender other things which clash with it. The first task of education in training for democracy is to make the ordinary man much more questioning about what he really wants of the State—whether a form of amusement to be provided by jolly political fights or wars, or whether he wants it to be part of the machinery of management of social life.

POWER TO JUDGE.

Then before the layman can use—and control the experts he must be able to judge general results, to know in a general way whether the experts are delivering the goods or not. We do not need to be medical experts and to pass upon the many conflicting medical theories, to know

RE-ESTABLISH WORLD CONFIDENCE

International Trade Union Federation's Wire To Geneva Conference

BERLIN, June 28.

(From A Correspondent)

The International Federation of Trade Union addressed the following telegram to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva:

The International Federation of Trade Unions calls attention to the petition it represented to the Conference on the 6th February 1932 on behalf of more than fourteen million affiliated workers, in which the statesmen now assembled in Geneva were urged at last to translate into deeds the promises made by the Governments for disarmament and the promotion and ensurance of peace between the nations. The International Federation of Trade Unions feels impelled to point out to the Conference how greatly the apprehension and impatience of the workers has been increased by the fact that no appreciable results have accrued from the efforts made during the last five months at Geneva.

FOLLY OF PROTECTIONISM

Taken together with the recent Lausanne decisions and the success of the Belge-Dutch scheme in putting an end to the folly of protectionism, the American proposal has now given us a chance—perhaps our last chance—of coming to a point where the re-establishment of world confidence and the restoration of sanity would be possible; and the world will find it incomprehensible if the action of any Government is allowed to destroy this favourable prospect on any pretext whatsoever.

Tribute To Acharya Ray's Work

"Nature" received by this week's mail says:—

We have received from India some press accounts of the celebration organised by the Lahore branch of the Indian Chemical Society of the seventieth birthday of Sir P. C. Ray, who is well-known as a chemist. The great services rendered to India both in a scientific and national capacity by Sir P. C. Ray were emphasised by the speakers. His students have been active in furthering the cause of chemical science and education in India along the lines laid down by their teacher, and the foundation and growth of the Indian Chemical Society may be regarded as indications of the development of the methods which guided his activities in the promotion of chemical science in India. Sir P. C. Ray's experimental work is well-known in Europe, and his "History of Hindu Chemistry" is the only work of its kind in a European language. The reports also lay stress on his excellent work in the relief of distress in India, and in encouraging and helping poor students in Bengal especially. A portrait of Sir P. C. Ray was unveiled in the Library of the University Chemical Laboratory at Lahore, and a fund is to be started for the assistance of students. In a communication from Calcutta, it is stated that a memorial volume of about 500 pages in English and Indian languages and dealing with several subjects is to be published.

neverthless that sewage must bee kept out of drinking water if we want to avoid pestilence. Similarly we shall not need to pass upon all the rival theories of monetary science to know that money must have a fairly stable value if the rest of the economic machine is to work, and that there can be no stability in the value of money if its quantity is subject to all kinds of extraneous fluctuations.

But, again, it is precisely this skill in interpreting facts, in forming judgments about them, which the process and method of scholastic education does so little to develop. One may doubt indeed whether scholastic education has consciously aimed at developing the particular skills for the difficult task of the collective management of society. And without such preparation why should we expect to succeed?

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APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu Asad, Vad 2, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 14, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 14, 1351
Sunrise 6h. 10m.
Sunset 7h. 19m.
Hightide—0-26, 13-18.
Lowtide—16-29, 19-30.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1 m. a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"SKIPPY." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"TEN CENTS A DANCE." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"THE LONE RIDER." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL—"PRIVATE LIVES." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RIALTO—"EAST OF BORNEO." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"ARROWSMITH." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"SKYLINE." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"THE YANKEE DON." Daily at 5-30, 7-30 and 9-30 p.m.
GLOBE—Saroj's Hindi Talkie "GULBAKAVALI," with Ashrafkhan and Zebu.

INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 9.20 p.m. popular songs by Bai Sundrabai with Dattaram Parwatkar.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Prof. Ernest Wood will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-morrow (Wednesday) 20th July at 6-30 p.m. on "Thought Power and its Effects."

"ZOROASTRIAN INFLUENCE UPON JUDAISM.—Under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, will deliver a public lecture in Talmudical Judaism: Zoroast.inTalmudical Judaism: Zoroastrian Influence upon the Judaic Doctrine" at the Town Hall tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

CLERKS' UNION AND CLERKS CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting of the Clerks' Union, and the Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society Limited will be held at 46 Church Gate Stree, Fort, Bombay, on Sunday, the 31st instant, at 4.30 and 3 p.m. respectively.

INDIAN GLIDING ASSOCIATION

The first annual general meeting of the Indian Gliding Association will be held at 6 p.m. on Saturday, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. All members and well-wishers are requested to be present.

TRAINING CLASSES IN PITMAN'S SHORTHAND:—The Bombay Students' Brotherhood has arranged to open classes to train students in Shorthand Theory and Speed from 1st of August. The classes will be conducted by Mr. Sam B. Tukina, F.C.T.S. (holder of Teacher's Diploma, several Advanced Certificates of London Examinations, etc. with wide experience of many years.) Details will be supplied at the Brotherhood French Bridge.

DINNER TO SIR H. P. H. DASTUR.

The Dinner to Sir Hormazdyar P. Dastur, Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate by the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay is fixed on Thursday, the 28th July at 8-15 p.m. in Willingdon Sports Club.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 17th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.

The "Chitral" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

Train Departures And Arrivals At Bombay

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-50
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-30
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-35
Nagpur Express	13-0
Punjab Mail	13-45
Allahabad Express	19-30
Poona Express	20-20
	Departures H. BM.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12.15
Punjab Mail	14-30
Poona Mail	15-30
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur	17-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Madras Mail	22- 0
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	22-15
Nagpur Express	22-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

MAIL, EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAINS

Arrivals at Bombay Central

Up. No.	H.M.
8 Passenger	5-20
20 Punjab Bombay Express	5-55
2 Gujerat Mail	6-45
10 Kathiawar Mail	7.50
4 Frontier Mail	8-35
Passenger	14-25
16 Kathiawar Express	19- 5
6 Passenger	20-45

Departure from Bombay Central

Down No.	H.M.
15 Kathiawar Express	8-45
9 Passenger	8.55
11 Passenger	13-25
3 Frontier Mail	19-20
1 Gujerat Mail	21.0
5 Kathiawar Mail	21-15
19 Bombay Punjab Express	21-30
7 Passenger	22-5

AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward passengers) arrives 8-45

On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives 9-15

"EYE-DOCTOR"

New Confidence Trick

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two Muslim "purse dealers" went yesterday afternoon to a shop of a Muslim at Nagpada to sell him a purst. One of them suddenly telling the customer that he was an eye "doctor" began to examine the eyes of the "patient" (customer). After examining the eyes, the "doctor" began examining the "Patient's" body and while doing so, managed to remove the money purse his (Patient's which was in the inner coat pocket. One of the on-lookers seeing the trick of the "Doctor" raised a cry and the police came and arrested the "Doctor" and the "Purse dealer". This story was told in the Mazagaon Police Court to-day when Jamal Alam and Ditter Tarmahomed were produced before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Magistrate by the Nagpada Police charged with theft. The police applied for their remand to police custody.

They stated that both the accused went to one Gulamhussein Mohemadali at Nagpada on Sunday afternoon to sell leather purses. The first accused (Alam), who posed as a Doctor managed to remove the purse of the complainant while examining his body. The police, who arrested both of them, recovered the purse which contained Rs. 148-9-0.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till July 25, for further enquiries.

PATHE CINEMA. EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR BROUGHT TO LIFE ON THE SCREEN

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ORDINANCE APPEALS

FULL BENCH HEARING TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Several Ordinance cases will come up before a Full Bench of the High Court, consisting the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Nanavaty and another judge, when it sits from to-morrow.

Among these is the application made by the Bombay Incorporated Law Society on behalf of one of its members, Mr. Motichand Girdhar Kapadia, a solicitor and also a municipal corporator, who was sentenced to two years for breach of the Police Commissioner's parole order.

Another case is that of Mr. Walchand Hirachand's brother, who was sentenced to two years by a Sholapur Magistrate under the Ordinance.

The case of Dr. Kanuga of Ahmedabad is also before this Bench.

DRAGGED AND STABBED

Riot Appeal Dismissed

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty at the High Court, dismissed the application of Vishvanath Sarjoosing, a Hindu, who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 250 fine for causing hurt with a dangerous weapon by Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate.

The case arises from the recent communal riots in the city. On May 30, Mahmud Yakoob was set upon by a group of five Hindus who dragged him to a distance and stabbed him.

The man escaped and was rescued by a police constable at Girgaum. Later he returned to the scene of the offence with a sergeant to whom he pointed out the accused as one of the assailants.

After hearing Mr. G. N. Thakore, who appeared with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati for the appellant, their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

STOP PRESS

120 MILES PER HOUR.

LONDON, July 18.

Kaye Don in his second attempt accomplished an average water speed of 119 point 81 miles per hour, touching 120 point 50 on outward run and 119 point 12 on return run.—Reuter.

PRAKASAM RELEASED.

MADRAS, July 18.

Mr. T. Prakasam was released from Vellore Jail to-day.—A. P.

INDIANS COLLAPSE.

LONDON, July 18.

Sun's effect on soft wicket was quickly apparant. Indians lost their first three wickets in 3 overs for two runs, Mackaulay taking Wazir Ali and Colah in the second over. Naoomal's wicket fell at 12, Naidu and Amarsingh falling in the same over at 20. Lallsingh, the seventh man was out at 25. Godambe followed him to the pavilion seven runs later. Nazir Ali made a brilliant effort hitting three sixes and three fours off Verity and driving Macaulay twice to boundary. He hit up 50 in 55 minutes, his wicket going down at sixtyfive for nine. —Reuter's Special.

"GANDHI ASHRAM" DIRECTOR JAILED.

BENARES, July 18.

Prof. J. B. Kripalani, said to be the director of Gandhi Ashram, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Delhi was to-day sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17(A) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and placed in "A" class.

He was arrested here recently while leaving for Akbarpur an important Khadi producing centre.—A. P.

GIRL--A WILLING PARTY TO ELOPEMENT

JUDGMENT IN "BHENDY BAZAR KIDNAPPING" CASE

Taking Lenient View, Magistrate Asks Accused To Pay Rs. 150 Fine

BOMBAY, Monday.

Judgment was delivered to-day, by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, in what is known as the "Bhendy Bazar Kidnapping Case" and the accused, Aziz Ahmedkhan was convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 150.- or suffer imprisonment for three months under Section 373 I.P.C. for eloping with and keeping in possession of the daughter of an official of the Bombay Corporation, for immoral purposes.

According to the prosecution, the accused and a Muslim official in the encroachment department of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were neighbours in the development chawls at Bhendy Bazar. During last year the accused and the daughter of the Official (who is the complainant in the case) slowly developed friendship and in due course love letters were exchanged between them. In the middle of January last the accused came to the house of the complainant when he was absent and eloped with the girl to Thana. From there both of them went to some important cities in Northern India.

On seeing that his daughter had disappeared, a complaint was lodged by the father with the Dongri Police and the girl was ultimately traced by the U.P. Police at Pylibhit near Nainital after a fortnight after the elopement. The accused surrendered to the police later.

The accused was originally charged with 366 I.P.C. (kidnapping a minor girl below 16) but when it was found from the evidence that the girl was between 16 and 17, the charge was altered to Section 373 I.P.C. (being in possession of a minor girl below 18 for immoral purposes.)

"NOT GUILTY."

The accused pleaded "not guilty to the charge. The defence plea was that the girl was a willing party to the elopment with the idea of marriage. After their tour in the North, the defence stated, they were married before a Kazi at Pylibhit. A marriage certificate was produced and witnesses to the Marriage contract were examined in court.

The girl having denied that the signature on the marriage contract was hers, a handwriting expert was examined who said that the signatures on the love letters that were written by the girl and the signature on the certificate were the same.

At the resumed hearing to-day, Mr. Azad, Barrister, defence counsel, addressing the Court said that the girl being a willing party to the elopement, the accused could not be charged under Section 373. From the evidence it was proved that they eloped with the idea of Marriage. As the accused and the girl were in love with each other, the accused cannot be said to be in possession of the girl for illicit traffic, as Section 373 contemplates. Although the girl says there has been co-habitation twice, the accused denies it. Besides the marriage certificate and the other witnesses have deposed to prove that marriage has taken place between the girl and the accused.

NO ILLICIT COHABITATION.

At this stage the Magistrate asked Mr. Azad that if cohabitation had taken place between the parties before the marriage would it fall under Section 373.

Mr. Azad replying said that in a case like this where the parties are willing to marry at a late stage, if co-habitation takes place it does not come under that Section. Section 373 contemplates only illicit cohabitation. Even if the action had taken place there was no nefarious idea behind, as the parties have agreed to marry. Cases like this have never come under illicit cohabitation in any country in the world.

The Magistrate giving judgment held that the defence had failed to establish their case of marriage. He was not impressed either by the marriage certificate, the witnesses to the document or by the handwriting expert.

As for Section 373, the girl had deposed in her evidence that co-habitation had taken place twice between them. The denial of the accused did not impress the Magistrate as truth.

Seeing that the girl was a willing party to the elopement the Magistrate took a lenient view of the offence and gave the option of a fine to the accused and sentenced him as above.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister with Mr. Mistry appeared for the defence while the prosecution was conducted by Mr. D'Cunha.

TEA BY HANDCART

Shop-Breaking Leads To Arrests

BOMBAY, Monday.

The shop of a Hindu merchant dealing in tea and coffee, in Janjikar Street, was found broken open early this morning and goods valued at Rs. 600 were stolen.

The Princess Street police have arrested two Muslims, one of whom is the night watchman of the shop.

The accused were put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and remanded into police custody for fourteen days.

In the course of the remand application, the police stated that the shop which belongs to Bhagwandas Gigabhai, was found broken open this morning and goods worth Rs. 600 had been removed. The police received information that at the same time the theft was committed four Mahomedans were seen removing goods from the shop in a hand cart and the first accused was arrested on suspicion.

The night watchman of the place was also arrested.

As the police wanted to make investigations into the case they requested that the accused be remanded into custody for fourteen days.

The remand was granted.

Lethal Weapons

Ganpat Aba, arrested on Sunday afternoon at Nagpada for being in possession of a knife in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons, was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 75 or be in police custody till to-morrow.

Maruthi Banji, arrested at Dongri on Sunday for being in possession of a knife was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 or suffer imprisonment for seven days for contravening the police Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons.

RIOT CASES IN GIRGAUM COURT

20 Persons Discharged

BOMBAY, Monday.

Twenty persons both Hindus and Muslims arrested by the Maharbavdi police on the suspicion that they had taken part in the recent communal disturbanee were ordered to be discharged by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

The police in their application stated that there was no evidence against the accused and requested that they may be discharged.

RIOTING AND MURDER

Kurla Man Remanded To Custody

BOMBAY, Monday.

On the allegations of rioting and murder Temash Sadho, was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, President Magistrate, Mazagaon by the Dongri Police and an application for the remand of the accused was made. In their application, the police stated that a Hindu basket-maker was murdered at Imamwada on May 17, during the communal riots. The police have so far arrested fourteen Pathans in this connection, and all of them have been remanded to police custody till July 22.

The above accused was arrested at Kurla on Sunday under suspicion of his being connected with the murder of the basket-maker. He was brought down to Dongri Police Station yesterday.

The accused was remanded to police custody till July 22.

CUTLERY SHOP FIRE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Cutlery and stationery valued at over Rs. 10,000 was destroyed by a fire, which occurred in a shop at the junction of Sutar Gulli and Janjikar Street this morning. The shop belonged to a Mahommedan, E. Tayaballi.

BOMBAY PAYS FOR HER MADNESS

HEAVY BILL OF COSTS

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in his annual report on mental hospitals for the year 1931 states that the total population of the mental hospital during the year under review was 2,686 as compared with 2,560 in 1930. Admissions numbered 576 men and 193 women, during the year against 583 men and 209 women respectively in 1930.

The daily average strength was 1,925.4 as compared with 1,857.2 in the previous year.

During the year under report 324 patients were discharged cured 112 improved, 47 not improved and 53 were discharged otherwise. The health of the patients was generally good during the year. There were 208 deaths against 152 in 1930.

Of the 769 cases admitted during the year, 38 were Europeans and Eurasians, 63 Indian Christians, 449 Hindus, 173 Mahomedans and 46 belonged other castes.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Domestic servants furnished the largest number of admissions, being 107, labourers 34, clerks 28, students 28, agriculturists 19, merchants 23, mendicants five and other known occupations 303. One hundred and nine had no occupation.

The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 1,63,922 in 1931 as against Rs. 1,64,342 in 1930 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,662,918 as against Rs. 8,22,334 in 1930.

There were 811 patients at the beginning of the year at the Central Hospital, Yeravda. The admissions numbered 187 men and 105 women. The total number treated in the year was 1,103 as against 1,046 in 1930. During the year 101 were discharged as recovered, 60 as improved and 17 as not improved, seven escaped, 38 were transferred to the United Kingdom and one was transferred to the European Mental Hospital, Ranchi. There were 67 deaths and the total number of patients remaining on December 31, 1931 was 812.

The net cost to Government on diets at the Yeravda Hospital was Rs. 1,14,370.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, July 18.

Previous Closing Rate	5.88
To-day's Opening Rate	5.89
Difference	plus .1
To-day's Closing Rate	5.75
Difference	—.13

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/Aug.	Rs. 167/8
A./May	Rs. 181

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 18.

Previous Closing Rate	4.37
To-day's Opening Rate	4.45
Difference	plus .8
To-day's Closing Rate	4.43
Difference	plus .6

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 18.

Silver Ready	17
Lower	1/16
Silver Forward	17-1/16
Lower	1/16

Market: China sold, India bought, market steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, July 18.

Silver Ready	Rs.	54	14 0
Silver Asad	Rs.	54	14 0
Gold Ready	Rs.	55	8 0
	Rs.	28	10 0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.

New York, July 18.

Previous Closing	3.54 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.54 3/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, July 18.

Previous Closing	3.54 3/8
To-day's Opening	--
To-day's Closing	3.54 3/4

EVERY SHOW PACKED!

ENTERTAINMENT SUPER AT

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Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The World Famous NOEL COWARD PLAY!

Come with these two popular stars, and see with the help of the brilliant playwright, Noel Coward, what takes place behind the drawn curtains of

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

UNPARALLELED DRAMA—THRILL PILED UPON THRILL!

EAST OF BORNEO

UNIVERSAL'S MIGHTY JUNGLE DRAMA WITH HUNDREDS OF WILD BEASTS

Also "FAST AND FURIOUS" COMEDY

STILL SOME MONEY LEFT

Calcutta Motorists Pay Up 4½ Lakhs In 10 Days

About 12,000 motor vehicle were declared, and roughly Rs. 4,50,000 collected as tax in Calcutta under the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Act during the last ten days of June.

The number of vehicles declared was a little less than half the total number in the city. It is estimated that there are about 26,000 motor vehicles which comprise approximately 450 buses, 750 taxis, 3,000 lorries, 20,000 private cars, and 1,500 motor cycles.

Of the 12,000 vehicles that were declared about 60 per cent paid the tax for the year while roughly 40 per cent paid it up to the end of September, that is, the end of the official half year, so that very many owners who paid the tax at the end of June will again have to pay in September.

One of the greatest difficulties that the Taxation Department had to contend with was the inability of the average private owner to fill in the official form. In many cases, owners were even ignorant of the number of their cars. The result was that a great deal of the time of the assessors was wasted in filling in forms for the public.

Even now much inconvenience and delay is being caused by owners writing letters asking for tokens and particulars in which they do not even state the number of the vehicle to which they are referring. If the number of the car, the date on which the tax was paid, and the number of the receipt are stated it will save the Taxation Department an enormous amount of time and labour.

All the motor vehicles in Calcutta have not been taxed as yet but the taxes are steadily coming in every day, though there is nothing like the rush that there was at the end of June. The tax paid on private cars is less by Rs. 8 than that previously charged by the Calcutta Corporation.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1932

PROPAGANDA FOR BOMBS

There is reason to doubt whether the Powers who are discussing the question of disarmament at Geneva are really serious, and whether they are genuinely anxious to agree to the American demand. So far neither Britain nor France, the two most heavily armed nations in Europe at present, have made any frank gesture. The British counter-proposals included the complete stoppage of aerial bombing, and perhaps rightly, for there are millions of Britishers who have gone through the nightmare of this kind of ruthless and devastating warfare both on civilians and the armed forces. Mr. Churchill, with his 'flair' for lurid phraseology called the Zeppelins and other German raiders "Baby Killers."

BRITAIN'S SHARE.

It cannot be ignored, however, that the British themselves have similarly taken the fullest advantage of bringing about the demoralisation of civilians in enemy countries. Since the close of the Great War this arm of warfare has found increasing favour in Great Britain particularly when punitive operations against mountain or desert tribes are considered necessary. Only last year large-scale aerial bombing was resorted to on the N.-W. Frontier for prolonged periods, and though there was a barrage against all such news in India, wide publicity was given to the events in British papers, in which glowing accounts of the bravery of the bombers and the recalcitrance of the enemy tribes were described with all the zeal of evangelists. Innumerable lakhs were used up in this way, without much apparent result. Questions were asked in the Commons, but without purpose. Before that aerial bombing was a favourite method of making unwilling Iraquis or Kurds pay their arrears of taxes. Only a few weeks ago a Kurdish chief was treated similarly.

A NOTABLE PROTEST.

We mention all these examples to show that aerial bombing is strongly in favour with ministers and militarists in Britain as an arm of both offence and defence and also for "policing" purposes. The other day there was a great display at Hendon by the Royal Air Force, in the presence of 250,000 people, when some 200 machines were engaged, and there was a demonstration of bombing "enemy" buildings. It is some consolation to know that many persons, men and women, of light and leading joined in a protest against this demonstration of a form of warfare which the British Government, itself, has demanded should be put under a complete ban. The London correspondent of the "Statesman" describes these people as "Communists" and the exhibition against which they protested as "representing the policy of seeking out an enemy aerial centre and destroying all in it as the true means of protecting one's own civil population". According to the "Manchester Guardian" ex-army officers, who bear on their bodies many scars received in the last war, and ladies like Miss Maud Royden and Lady Isobel Ryder, a delicate lady aged 68, who had travelled from Bournemouth for the purpose, were the leaders of an army of protesters, who despite police interference, managed to address the crowds and distribute leaflets. In the extended account by the "Guardians" reporter of this feature of the proceedings there is no mention of Communists. As for the kind of demonstration of bombing that was featured on the occasion, it has no relevance to the protest against aerial bombing of civilian populations and the suggestion that Britain's Air Force is only likely to be used for destroying aerial centres or other military works is grossly dishonest. In the operations against Mohamands and Afridis many villages and live-stock were destroyed and, no doubt, many persons also.

REPREHENSIBLE PROPAGANDA.

The members of the "Peace Army" at Hendon had to contend against the police and the R. A. F. but they performed their labour of love well and truly and it is some consolation to know that their efforts were received by the crowds with sympathy. Unless there is continuous propaganda against the iniquitous outlay on armaments and these displays before crowds of civilians, the world will never succeed in disarming nations. Such an exhibition as that which was officially staged at Hendon can only be described as most reprehensible propaganda in the cause of maintenance of armaments and is entirely incompatible with the peace pretensions of the British Government.

Unlimited Scrapping?

The published correspondence between Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and the Reforms Office Secretary, Simla, suggests that it is not merely the old constitutional procedure that is being scrapped but that what little was achieved by the R. T. Conference is likely to be undone in an insiduous manner. It shows that Lord Sankey is going back upon his considered and publicly expressed acceptance of Sir Purshottamdas' interpretation of an important clause in the Federal Structure Committee's report on Commercial Discrimination. The report stated:

> The Committee are of opinion that no subject of the Crown who may be ordinarily resident or carrying on trade or business in British India should be subjected to any disability or discrimination legislative or administrative, by reason of his race, descent, religion, or place of birth in respect of taxation, the holding of property, the carrying on of any profession, trade or business or in respect of residence or travel. The expression "subject" must here be understood as including firms, companies and corporations carrying on business within the area of the Federation as well as private individuals.

RESTRICTION OF RIGHTS.

These too sentences put unconscionably heavy restrictions on India's authority to protect truly national industries. There was also much doubt as to what classes of firms and companies could be legitimately included under the term "subject". At the plenary session of the R. T. Conference, however, Sir Purshottamdas asked Lord Sankey, the President, whether it was not correct to interpret the second of the above sentences as: "The expression 'subject' must here be understood as including firms carrying on business and companies and corporations *registered in* and carrying on business within the area of the Federation as well as private individuals". In other words he asked if it was not necessary for a firm or a company to be registered in India to be entitled to the rights of a subject. Lord Sankey replied: "You have been good enough to give notice of that question, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, and I think the answer to your question is in the affirmative. I think that will solve the difficulties."

A CONSIDERED REPLY.

It may be noted here that Lord Sankey was not taken by surprise as Sir Purshottamdas had given notice of his question. Lord Sankey's reply was, therefore, considered and authoritative. Indeed some of the R.T.C. reports, since published in India, contain the words "registered in India" in the explanation of the term "subject". It seems, however, that British Companies have begun to feel that the condition of registration in India for claiming the full rights of an Indian subject, however, reasonable, would weaken the claim of British companies for equality of treatment. In any case Lord Sankey has now gone back upon his considered ruling and Sir Purshottamdas is informed accordingly by the Reforms Office Secretary, who also adds that the point in question will require further examination and consideration.

OTHER POINTS TOO.

Many other points, too, will require considerable examination before they are finally decided by the people who are to accept and work the new constitution. But if the method of wiping out what has already been written on the R.T.C. slate is followed by other parties to the Conference, precious little will be left and the whole work of the Conference may have to be gone through all over again. However that may be, the Government will not find it easy to compel India to perpetuate British commercial monopolies. We cannot leave this subject without a word on Government's manner of announcing Lord Sankey's scrapping of his previous ruling. The Reforms Secretary quietly writes a letter to Sir Purshottamdas on the subject, as if it were nothing more than a personal matter between Sir Purshottamdas and Lord Sankey and not of any great importance And the correspondence might not possibly have seen the light of day had not Sir Purshottamdas released it for publication in view of its obvious public importance. This sort of surreptitious reversal of considered decisions won't do, nor does it reflect credit on the persons responsible. Sir Purshottamdas has done well in promptly exposing so transparent a manoeuvre.

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED

The conversations between the British Premier and the President of the Irish Free State to settle the points in dispute have proved abortive. Mr. de Valera was invited on Friday last to come over to London for a conference and Mr. Norton, the Irish Labour leader, had suggested a way out of the present impasse by proposing an investigation into the question of land annuities through a panel of four members, two nominated by the British Government and two by the Free State Government. But this suggestion has evidently been unacceptable to the MacDonald cabinet.

After the fruitless interview between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. de Valera, an official communique was issued in London which stated that "the situation between the two countries was considered but neither party was able to depart from the position taken up in the published despatches." It is not, however, the position in the published despatches the Free State is willing to discuss. It is prepared to go further and seek a suitable means of settling the Annuities question by persuading the British Government to consent to a composition of a Board of Arbitration, in whose independence and fairness the Irish can have confidence.

The British attitude, however, remains stubborn. The official review of the negotiations in the B. O. W. message issued on Sunday contains the amazing statement that, "the present situation or deadlock should be treated in the way in which money disputes are often treated in a law court." And the "National" Government's idea of what Mr. de Valera should first agree to is explained in the suggestion that "payments contested should be made pending a decision, with the undertaking that even these payments should be subject to any ultimate settlement."

"Hand over the money first, we shall see about the 'ultimate settlement' afterwards," is the British demand. It is but natural that in Dublin this stubborn disregard of the Irish willingness to accept genuine arbitration should intensify the agitation to boycott British goods. If the Die-Hards at Westminster who have so cheerfully raised a heavy tariff wall against the Free State imports into Britain believe they can cow Republican Ireland by economic coercion, they will soon realise their mistake. The other party can retaliate effectively by employing the same methods and Britain stands to lose more than Southern Ireland in this economic war.

STRAIGHT QUESTIONS TO BRITISH PUBLIC

"Friends Of India" Amazed At Hoare's New Policy

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, July 9.
(By Air Mail)

I pointed out last week that the British Labourites and the so-called Pacifists of Britain hesitate to take any "direct action" to force the attention of the British public on the Indian issue. They are none-the-less very enthusiastic in being vocal to denounce the plan of the "National" Government in regard to the constitution making in India. Mr Lansbury, helped by his Parliamentary colleagues, is going about addressing Labour meetings deprecating Sir Samuel Hoare's refusal to conciliate Mahatma Gandhi or any other national group in India. Even in this effort, he is not in a position to muster round him the support of the Big Bosses who control the destiny of his Party and that of Transport House.

At a meeting which he addressed during the week, a left winger put him a question, seeking his advice as to the necessity of taking up the Great Moghul's challenge by persuading the rank and file of the Labour Party to picket the House of Commons or the very 'gadi' at the India Office. After a good deal of cogitation, he had no hesitation to advise his audience that it would serve no purpose in breaking law. In his opinion no one can approach the precincts, under the existing law, of Westminster with a view to demonstrate his or her feeling in this manner. It was pointed out to the leader of the Official Opposition that the Women Suffragists had resorted to such a step when Parliament insisted on refusing to grant the women of Britain their right to vote. Once again, quite promptly, the venerable friend of India replied, that though he sympathised with the Indian cause "from the bottom of his heart" he felt that a move in such a direction would only lead a number of people into jail without any material gain.

DISAPPOINTED.

Discussing Sir Samuel Hoare's speech the Rev. C. F. Andrews said that nothing could be more disappointing to those who have been working during the last weeks with heart and soul for conciliation and peace than the State Secretary's change of policy.

"With regard to the Ordinances," said Mr. Andrews, "Sir Samuel Hoare has made up his mind to continue them until the Congress is defeated. In more than one place in his speech, this determination to defeat the Congress and beat it down to its knees was stated, though the words he used partly concealed his real meaning. This implies that, as far as he is concerned no reply whatever will be given to the correspondence between Tagore and Gandhi. We have to face the 'war mentality' of Sir Samuel Hoare's character and his policy stated in open language amounts to the 'knock-out' blow."

THE CONTRAST.

"Thus the British Government, while pleading at Geneva and Lausanne for Disarmament and War Debts, together with the beginning of a new era of peace and goodwill among all mankind, is at the same time determined in India to keep up the 'war mind' and the 'strong hand' and the 'knock-out blow.' Even in its attitude towards Ireland the same crude use of force is being applied and de Valera's offer to submit financial differences of opinion to arbitration is roughly refused unless the whole arbitrating party is comprised of 'Empire' representatives."

"We are told that unless the new procedure is accepted there will be further delay and it follows that if such further delay occurs the blame will then be placed at the door of the Indian people rather than of the British Government. Thus Sir Samuel Hoare places the Indian leaders in a cruel dilemma—either they are to accept his own plan of procedure or else they are to be made responsible for the delay of the Reform Bill."

STILL-BORN CONSTITUTION.

"When we look at the future it is disclosed by Sir Samuel Hoare's programme, we are faced with a further regime of repressive measures which may still go dragging on and on even for two years, rousing more bitterness and more resentment in India. During those two years the economic situation is likely to go from bad to worse. What the end of such a period will be, it is easy to predict. When the Bill is finally passed through the House of Commons, the resentment will be so great that very few will be ready either to look at it, or to work it. The new constitution will be still-born and the political situation in India will be worse than before."

MAUD ROYDEN'S VIEWS.

Dr. Maud Royden, the leader of the Peace Army, after reading the State Secretary's speech wonders whether there are English people ready to face their responsibilities in India before it is too late to avert a catastrophe.

"The position, as I see it," she said, "is that there is in this country very little hostility to Indians, to their ideals or their desire for self-government. There is a good deal of sympathy, and even a certain feeling of pride, in the advance of the Indians themselves in desire for this. Coupled with this, however, there is a strong feeling that Hindus and Muslims really ought to be able to agree among themselves before quarrelling with us, and the suspicion that Mahatma Gandhi is more a politician than a saint, and that he is a politician who counts for very little in India today. As for the Bengal ordinances, they are little understood, and accusations against police are not believed.

"To people holding these views I want to put the following questions.

"Do you realise that, whatever the cause of the trouble in India, and however deplorable we feel the hostility of Hindus and Muslims to be, we are still governing India and, therefore, we are still responsible?

"Do you realise that Hindu-Muslim riots are far more common in British India than in the Indian States? Have you ever asked yourself why this is so?

DANGER OF IGNORING GANDHIJI.

"Do you know that thousands of village people in India will trudge for miles across the country in order to sit in a station and watch the train which contains Mahatma Gandhi passing through? If Gandhi is negligible in this country it certainly is not because he is negligible in his own.

"Will you consider this point too: that to discredit Mahatma Gandhi in the eyes of his countrymen by pushing him aside and leaving him in prison as a negligible factor, is, in proportion to the success of such a policy, to convince India that spiritual power and non-violence count for nothing and that the only means that can be used, or that English people can be made to understand, are the means of violence, riots and wars?

Notes of the Day

Mr. Patel Gets Busy.

Mr. V. J. Patel is reported to have said in a press interview in London that, as the Indian situation is being wholly misrepresented in Europe, he proposes to set up a central information bureau at Dublin to counter false statements about India and provide correct information. As no country in these days can afford to ignore public opinion, it is certainly desirable to keep the world well informed about India's struggle for freedom, though it is obvious that most depends upon the struggle itself. The more strenuous and heroic the struggle, the more likely is the country to elicit the attention and sympathy of the freedom loving peoples of the world. We are glad to gather from Mr. Patel's activities that he is again hale and hearty.

Dangers Of News-Getting.

The case in which Mr. P. Dutt of the "Free Press" Lahore was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on two charges for circulating "false news" about the burning of the house of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan proves the difficulty of the task of journalists in these days. There was strict censorship in the N. W. F. Province, and the news was given to Mr. Dutt by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher, to whom it was conveyed by two Peshwaris who swore it was true. The Magistrate admits that "ordinary methods of enquiry were beyond the reach" of Mr. Dutt there. In this case there happened to be two Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khans, one of Utmanzai and another of Umarzai and a contradiction was issued by the Government. "It would be unsafe to treat Government contradiction as containing true facts," says the Magistrate. We cannot agree with the Magistrate that the enquiries made "cannot be viewed as reasonably sufficient" though he realises that "there was a strict censorship on all kinds of communications and the vehicular traffic was controlled by permits by the Police."

Really Nauseating.

It will be readily conceded that in the circumstances Mr. Dutt did his best. What is more Mr. Dutt who was arrested along with other editors, was refused bail though the rest were allowed bail. After nearly 21 days he was released on a bail of Rs. 12,000 by the Sessions Judge, and the case is dismissed with a comparatively paltry fine of Rs. 100! In the course of the evidence a great deal of light was thrown on the situation on the Frontier. The hands of the Magistrate were, however, greatly strengthened by the abject apology offered by Mr. S. Sadanand, the Managing Director of the Free Press, without proper enquiry, who is now boosting the moral victory won by his subordinate, whom he shamelessly abandoned to his fate, as a great triumph for his agency. This is really nauseating.

Magisteria! 'Zaberdusti.'

The danger of putting over-zealous Hon. Magistrates in charge of "investigations" was shown by Mr. Oscar Brown. Mr. K.K. Lalkaka, who was in charge of the operations at Chakla St., went to a house at dead of night, knocked at the door and arrested some persons without any proof of their guilt. The Police admitted that it was not they who were investigating, but this gentleman who was dressed with brief authority. Innocent people have suffered enough in the riots without persons like Mr. Lalkaka acting in this aggressive and gratuitous fashion. He could not apparently answer a single question straightforwardly and could only make vague and, at times, wild statements. As the Magistrate said, it was "Mr. Lalkaka who did everything and that you (the Police) were simply watching." This kind of Honorary Magisterial 'Zabardasti' ought to be put down.

Dr. Alam's Health.

According to the "Tribune," Dr. Mohamed Alam, the well-known Congress leader of the Punjab, now in jail, is seriously unwell, has occasional fits of unconsciousness and has lost as much as 50 pounds in weight. If the report is accurate, the Government ought to treat the matter as far more serious than they seem to have done so far. If they do not appreciate the wisdom of releasing him at once, the least they should do is to get him examined and treated by experts and to publish a full report of his health at the earliest possible date.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Magistrates catch the infection of the English Police Courts.

* * * *

In the Penge Police Court recently a Labour Exchange Official was rebuked for appearing before the magisterial majesty in an open-neck tennis shirt: "This is a court of justice, not a sports meeting," said the Magistrate's Clerk "I shall report your unconventional attire to the local Labour Exchange."

* * * *

What is chiefly needed on such occasions is a power of quick repartee. If the Labour Exchange official had replied promptly "Well, I thought it was a football scrum", or, alternatively, "No one would expect to get a sporting chance, here" or some such thing, he could have retired with the honours of the day. Anyway, that's what we should have done.

Tipsy-Cake

We regret to find that rank sedition is disgracing the pages of the Babe of Bori Bunder. The naughty child has gone clean off at the deep end and is actually telling the Government to mind its step.

* * *

Lord Irwin is treated with scant courtesy. It is impossible to understand his process of reasoning, she says, and, also, he is irrelevant. The Government are threatened with the revolt of the Madras and Bombay Europeans. Altogether a pretty kettle of fish. What will Ma say, we wonder?

* * * *

And if the Calcutta Europeans don't come into line it will be the fault of that nasty old thing in Chowringhee. Listen to this:

If the European leaders in Calcutta do not take their political opinions ready-made from the columns of "The Statesman" they will not hesitate to tell the Viceroy, who is now in their midst, what they really think of the change of front executed by the Secretary of State under pressure from the Birkenhead type of Tories.

* * * *

It is stated that Mr. Paris Singer, the millionaire son of the inventor of the Sewing machine, who recently died, was driven out of England by heavy taxation. He used to say that he had to part with 80 per cent. of his income in taxation. He used to say it, but it couldn't have been true. But that's the way millionaires talk.

* * * *

If 80 per cent. went in taxation, he would have had only a paltry £10,000 (about a lakh and a half in rupees) a year or so to live on and no millionaire could be expected to do it, especially with the high cost of living in these days.

* * * *

Even the Bishop of London gets into debt on his absurdly low salary of £10,000 a year. He has often said so. So we can't help thinking Mr. Singer exaggerated when he said 80 per cent. of his income was taken in taxation. The British Government would never be guilty of such barbarity.

* * * *

All the same all over the world its getting more and more difficult for a millionaire to exist in these days. Even in Bombay a millionaire will tell you twice a day, and more if you are lucky enough to meet him more times, that he doesn't know which way to turn for money—in case you might be thinking of asking him for some.

* * * *

Altogether the plight of the millionaires has become a grave problem and something ought to be done to rescue the poor fellows from sheer want. Any small sum you can spare, we shall be glad to forward to the right quarter.

* * * *

While on this painful topic of poverty, it is interesting to learn that the City of Chicago is bankrupt and has been obliged to apply for a loan of £16,000,000, about half of which will be used to meet arrears of wages and salaries of City employees. It is curious to note, by the way, that, even in that great home of democracy they distinguish between wages and salaries.

* * * *

We should not have mentioned the matter were it not that, when an Indian municipality goes insolvent—and most of them are—it is generally quoted in the Anglo-Indian press as a proof of the congenital incapacity of Indians to govern themselves.

* * * *

We look at it the other way round, and we think with pride of Bombay's near approach to Chicago in the matter of insolvency—to say nothing of our Jack Diamonds and Al Capones and all the other paraphernalia of a front rank Western city, which by analogy indibutably prove our fitness for free institutions.

* * * *

On the other hand the Government certainly gets one over us in the matter of the police, which remain under their control. It makes us jealous to think that in Chicago the municipality get all the credit of running the police, who run the gambling dens or let them run. Whereas in Bombay—but we are approaching dangerous ground. Lay off!

* * * *

The punctilio of police court dress, which was the cause of a sensation in Bombay legal circles last week, may have even greater repercussions, (don't you like our pompous phraseology?) if our

(Continued in column 6.)

IRWIN JOINS THE DIE-HARDS

Moderates Left Without A Shred Of Hope

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

I make no apology for returning once more to the discussion of the new Hoare Plan, although one might think it had been worn to shreds and the claim that it represents only a variation of method and not of principle and policy has been riddled to smithereens. But the sudden emergence of Lord Irwin from inactivity and his appearance on the stage in a leading role has given a new aspect to the drama that is being unfolded and some people may think that, when the curtain rings up on the second act, we shall find that the plot has been re-cast and a different development of the story arranged.

SINCERITY!

If there were any who entertained such a hope, they should be completely disillusioned by the declaration of Lord Irwin himself, that if he did not believe the Government to be sincere he would never have joined it. This is an extraordinary statement to have come from a man whose whole policy has been turned upside down and, let it be added, whose personal honour is involved in the breaking of a solemn undertaking entered into by himself on the part of the British Government. If Lord Irwin is prepared to stand by the policy and plan put forward by Sir Samuel Hoare on July 4th and adhered to and confirmed in every detail in his speech last Monday, it is obvious that he does not know the meaning of the word 'sincerity.'

It has always been a mystery to me how Lord Irwin managed to impose himself on thinking people in this country as an apostle of conciliation and sincerity, including Mahatma Gandhi. I have never been able to see anything in him but an agile opportunist, who endeavours to cover his inconsistencies and changes of principle and policy with a thick veneer of "unctuous rectitude" and hypocritical professions of sincerity.

HIS RECORD.

He was ready to stand for the Simon Commission and all it implied until he found himself up against the same dead wall of opposition which now faces Lord Willingdon. When the first Civil Disobedience Movement started he threw himself whole-heartedly into a regime of repression by Ordinance Rule, in the hope that while the Congress was being taught a lesson, he would cut the ground from under their feet by pushing through the Federal Constitution in the Round Table Conference and presenting the country with a "fait accompli." When he found that the task of crushing the Congress was beyond his powers he suddenly abandoned his attitude of no compromise with rebels, and applied himself to the task of winning Mahatmaji over with all the guile and ability of a skilled and not over-scrupulous diplomat. The fact that this involved the giving of an undertaking on his part, which had the poorest chance of ever being fulfilled, did not bother him in the least.

ALL THE SAME!

The fact is that the principle which governs Lord Irwin in dealing with the problem of India is the same as that on which Sir Samuel Hoare and every other British politician, whatever may be his particular party label, works—the preservation of British domination over India. The problem to be solved is how to preserve that domination in the face of the insurgent development of Indian Nationalism, with the minimum relaxation of outward forms of control.

Lord Irwin was forced by close contact with the realities of the situation in India, to realise that something in the nature of an almost complete surrender of the control of all domestic questions was necessary to pacify Indian insistence, and that it must be done by inviting Indians to co-operate in the making of plans and taking decisions. Sir Samuel Hoare, who poses as an advocate of speed, in reality thinks it is neither necessary to be in so great a hurry or to go so far as Lord Irwin had persuaded the British Government to do in the direction of surrendering control.

OPPORTUNIST AGILITY.

Now we discover that Lord Irwin and Mr. MacDonald, who bound themselves by the most emphatic and solemn declarations to the policy of equal status between British and Indian representatives in discussion and decision, are both ready to work with Sir Samuel Hoare in dropping the Conference method and transferring the right of decision entirely and exclusively to British hands. And to justify the turning of his coat Lord Irwin with his usual opportunist agility, blandly tells the Moderates that they have misunderstood Sir Samuel Hoare in thinking that Government has abandoned the Conference method for a method whereby the Government could impose their own decision without further consultation of Indian opinion.

THE AUDACITY OF IT.

The audacity of this statement fairly takes one's breath away. There is absolutely no doubt of the abandonment of the Conference method. The Round Table Conference—it is really nauseating to have to keep on repeating it—was a body in which British and Indian representatives were to discuss with equal status the framing of a new constitution for India and to share in the decisions. And the Government was to accept responsibility for the agreement arrived at and stand or fall by it. What Sir Samuel Hoare now proposes is entirely different, not only in method but in principle. A few Indian representatives will be called to consult with a Joint Parliamentary Committee but the decision will be taken by the latter. Indian representatives will have no part in it at all. And with the House of Commons composed as it is at present, there can be no doubt whatever that the decision will be unacceptable to the most moderate opinion in this country.

Nothing but a complete restoration of the Conference method could possibly satisfy the demands of the Moderates who have withdrawn their co-operation.

NO CHAMPION OF R. T. C.

I am not a champion of the Round Table Conference. Decisions taken by Indian representatives arbitrarily selected by Government and possessing no mandate from the people, however eminent they may be are not likely to any more acceptable to the country than the decisions of a Joint Parliamentary Committee. I am merely stating the position from the point of view of the persons who are audaciously invited by Lord Irwin to accept his assertion that there has been no change of policy. Not only has the Conference method been abandoned, the objective has also been changed. And Lord Irwin with characteristic subtlety is preparing the way for his own abandonment of the pledge he gave in the Delhi Agreement by adroitly rephrasing the condition regarding "Safeguards in the interests of India," so as to make the way clear for safeguards in the interests of Britain. This has now become "safeguards essential to the interests of India herself"—in the opinion of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

IS THERE ANY ONE?

I hope there is not a single Moderate in the country, who would be so foolish as to be beguiled by Lord Irwin's assurances that he would never have joined the Government if he did not think they were sincere. If Lord Irwin thinks they are sincere he is welcome to do so and to flatter himself that he is also sincere. But he will not find people in India to believe in his sincerity and I am hoping that the unctuous talk about his sincerity with which we have been nauseated in the past will now cease once and for all.

Lord Irwin could only be acquitted of insincerity if he had gone into the Cabinet on the understanding that Sir Samuel Hoare's New Plan was to be abandoned and the Conference method restored both in principle and practice. But his own statement does not provide any hope that such is the case. No doubt, there will be some attempt to win back Moderate co-operation by some modification of the new plan and some adjustments here and there. But it is humanly impossible that the Hoare plan can be adapted to the principle on which the Round Table Conference method was based. And it was that principle which brought the Moderates over from the attitude of non-co-operation adopted towards the Simon Commission and induced them to co-operate in the Round Table Conference.

HOARE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

Even, if it were possible, to placate Moderate opposition to the new plan by modifications in detail there are more things to be considered. It seems plain that Sir Samuel Hoare has made co-operation impossible as long as he remains at the India Office. He has revealed a mentality and an attitude towards Indian aspirations which is utterly incompatible with the pursuit of any policy which might conceivably conciliate Indian opinion. And Liberal leaders have themselves realised and openly declared that the continuance of the Ordinance regime is an insuperable obstacle to the restoration of normal conditions in the country and the ultimate success of any scheme of constitutional reform that may be attempted.

MAKE IT CLEAR.

They should make it clear to the statesmen in Whitehall who seek to force upon India an unwanted Reform Bill, by methods that are entirely repugnant to Liberal principles and sentiment, the while they continue the campaign of repression so gratuitously embarked on and unnecessarily maintained, that there will be no co-operation until the policy of equal status in discussion and decision is restored and the Ordinances withdrawn. Indeed they cannot do less than take their stand on the demand I formulated in these columns last week which is briefly:

1. The Federal Constitution to be finally framed by a joint conference of British Parliamentary representatives and representatives of the Indian Legislatures.
2. Dissolution of the Legislatures, repeal of the Ordinance and release of all political prisoners to enable new Councils and Assembly to be elected in a new atmosphere.

Nothing less than this can provide any hope of securing a constitution that will have the least chance of being worked by the country.

CONGRESSMEN ORDERED TO QUIT SIND

G. B. Kotak And Three Others Served With Restraint Notices

KARACHI, CJuly 18.

Sjt. Tribhuvan Patel was arrested yesterday evening for failure to comply with the District Magistrate's order asking him to leave Sind within twentyfour hours. Mr. G. B. Kotak, Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and also three others have been served with an order restraning them from leaving Karachi and taking part in the Civil Disobedence movement.—A. P.

BIRLA'S TIP TO GOVT.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Mr. G. D. Birla, interviewed regarding the attitude of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce towards the manifesto issued by the Liberal delegates on the statement of the Secretary of State declared:

"Even if the third Round Table Conference is conceded without direct or indirect co-operation of Gandhiji, it will be of no great help, whereas direct negotiation with Gandhiji even without a formal conference of hundred and odd delegates will be much more useful.

As a practical man, cannot ignore the realities of the situation which is that at present none except Gandhiji is in a position to deliver the goods. What is required, therefore, is not a Round Table Conference of the kind we have had but a heart-to-heart talk with Gandhiji and a few more representing Princes and Muslims with a view to reaching a permanent solution. This is possible even under the Ordinance regime."—A. P.

PICKETING RESUMED IN LUCKNOW

Swadeshi Cloth Dealers Arrested

LUCKNOW, July 18.

The local Congress has resumed the picketing of foreign cloth shops, a special feature being the partaking of large numbers of ladies. There was some mild sensation on Saturday in the evening in the cloth market when Sjt. Beharilal a wholesale Swadeshi cloth dealer and another were taking into police custody following the arrests of eight lady pickets from the shop of Sjt. Harisingh Balchand where up till now over 70 arrests been made. Seven persons were arrested yesterday.—A. P.

Gujrat's 20th "Dictator" Arrested

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

The 20th Dictator of the Gujrat Congress Committee was arrested yesterday at Jetalpur village while addressing the people assembled at the village fair.—A. P.

END THE ORDINANCE RULE

Dohad Citizens' Protest

A manifesto has been issued over the signatures about 40 leading citizens of the town protesting against the Ordinance Raj:—

The manifesto runs as follows:

We, the peace-loving population of Dohad strongly protest against the Emergency Powers Ordinance promulagated by H. E. The Viceroy. We believe that the Ordinance rule creates a feeling of distrust and resentment towards the constituted authority and its occasional and possible misuse interferes with the ordinary avocations of the people. Such a rule also hampers the even course of the economic life of the population.

UNNECESSARY.

We firmly belive that the Ordinances are entirely unnecessary. They destroy in the long run the cordial relation which must for the good of the country subsist between the rulers and the ruled. We, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government that the Ordinance Rule may be ended without the least possible delay.

HANSI MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

Maladministration Due To Party Factions

LAHORE, July 18.

The Government have superseded the Municipal Committee of Hansi in Hissar District and placed the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the municipal affairs until such time as financial stability is attained and administration of the municipal area is placed on a proper footing. The reason for the supersession given by the Government is maladministration by the Municipal Committee.

A communique in this connection states that the Government hoped that matters would improve under the new Committee which came into office in January 1932 but this hope has been signally disappointed and the new committee followed the example of its predecessor in the display of favouritism, mismanagement of funds tnd lack of efficient control. In fact, with the present party factions among the members no real improvement in the administration of the Municipality could be expected.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR CLOTH MERCHANT E.-P.-O-ED

SHOLAPUR, July 17.

By Mail.

A well-known local cloth merchant, was served with a notice by the District Magistrate, under Special, Powers Ordinance, ordering him to leave the Municipal limits of the city immediately and not to enter Sholapur Taluka until further orders.—A. P.

CITY FATHERS APPLY THE "AXE" TO EDUCATION

Anglo-Vernacular Classes Of Five Schools To Close Down

As a first step towards retrenchment the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have closed down the Anglo-Vernacular classes of five schools under their control thus saving Rs. 15,000. Some of the residents of "B" Ward requested the Corporation to continue the Anglo-Vernacular class at Dongri as it was safe and convenient to send the children there. Besides, they stated that when the Corporation were spending crores of rupees on top heavy establishments, the axe of retrenchment should not be applied to this small but vitally important educational institution.

The Schools Committee, however, decided as a measure of retrenchment, to close down the A. V. Classes only of the five A. V. Schools mentioned below, from the current year:—1. The Kamatipura Marathi A. V. School. 2. The Dongri Marahi A. V. School. 3. The Khetwady Marathi A. V. School. 4. The Bhuleshwar Gajarati A. V. School. 5. The Jeshta ram Premji A. V. School.

NOT A DIRECT SAVING.

The expenditure of about Rs. 15,000 incurred on the above A. V. Schools will not, of course, be a direct saving, as the staff and accommodation released by the abolition of these A. V. Classes cannot be dispensed with but as the staff and the accommodation can be utilised for a proportionate increase in the number of primary school-going children, the result will be that about Rs. 15,000 will be made available for the expansion of Primary Education. The other consideration that weighed with the Committee in arriving at this decision was that the Committee was only responsible under the Municipal Act for the Primary Education of the City. In abolishing the A. V. Schools, the Committee do not desire to inconvenience the poor people of the localities but it is proposed to establish Upper Primary Schools at different Centres in each Ward with the teaching of English.

AMENDMENTS LOST.

When the question came before the Municipal Corporation on Monday, Prof. V. G. Rao moved to approve and adopt the Schools' Committee's report.

Prof. Rao said the Schools Committee was committed at present to promote the primary education only and they had not effected any retrenchment in that direction.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved an amendment to re-open the Anglo Vernacular classes in certain schools.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that if the Schools Committee's recommendations were not accepted, the Corporation would have to shoulder further expenditure over and above that sanctioned in the annual grants.

The question being put to vote, the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

NASIK SINHAST' FAIR

CALL FOR HUMANITY

Mr. Lakhmidas Raojee Tairsee, writes:—

Being a regular week-ender Nasikite, I have sufficient interest in the health of Nasik City, and from that point of view, I decire to draw the attention of public spirited Hindu and Hindu organisations to the condition in which Sadhu pilgrim find themselves there. The present being the Singhase year a large number of pilgrims—mostly Sadhus visit the City. The Municipal authorities here have taken curative measures, but I am sorry to say they have not given sufficient attention to preventive measures. I am aware of their difficulties as they have to handle easily inflammable religious materials. I am aware they desired to camp Sadhus on the rocky high-level ground between Dindori and Peith Roads, but those being outside sacred Panchvati, Sadhus, it was feared, would not go there.

WATER LOGGED CAMP.

They have hence been allowed to camp near the bank of the river and on two sides of the Bombay-Agra Road leading to Tapovan and beginning with Janori Naka. The grounds near Janori Naka are low level and, with the rains Nasik rad last week, are saturated with water, and hence hardly fit for human habitation; and when we remember that the Municipality has not made arrangements for rainwater to flow away through channels, and arangements for human necessities are allowed to be primitive, one can easily imagine the conditions under which Sadhus are located, here. They are better placed, from sanitary point of view, in camps on Tapovan side as these are on high grounds and water passes down to low level valleys. Mr. P. H. Cadre and myself went round the camps and found the conditions far from satisfactory, not that Sadhus mind them, as they are there under religious fervour which transcends all human and worldly considerations. But from human point of view, we feel that such conditions should not be. When it is remembered that Sadhus, except for their "langoti" are clad in Nature's garb, the conditions under which they live can be better imagined than described, especially when it rains and when thermometer is 68 or thereabout.

May I appeal to the Municipality to give greater attention to observance of sanitary conditions, especially water and drainage? If Sadhus take water from Waghadi, a rivulet, I dread to think of its consequence in cholera and typhoid as its water is mud-charged and so for, stagnant. It has been suggested that Sadhus be supplied heavy logs of wood for "dhunis", but this will cost about Rs. 150/ a day, and hence not within bounds of possibility, I would suggest that they be supplied bricks, so that their tents and umbrella sheds are on dry plinths, and tarpaulins, if given, would serve useful protection against rains than their tents and thus save them from pneumonia.

PUBLIC MUST HELP.

Supplying of these may be beyond the District Municipal Act and the slender means of Nasik Municipality, and it is desirable that there be some amount in the hands of the Municipal President, Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, M.L.C., to be used for the above and like purposes, and with that in view, may I appeal to those who desire to alleviate the hardships of Sadhus to send their contributions to him, care of Nasik Municipality? In this connection I wish to warn the public not to send donations to mushroom associations and priests for easily understood reasons.

COLLECTOR'S KEEN INTEREST.

I understand that the Collector of Nasik is taking keen interest in the matter if so, I wonder how the Sadhus were allowed to encamp on lands near Janori Naka. If he will visit the site on a rainy day, he will agree that they should not have been placed there. My enquiries show that now they are there, the Sadhus will not leave their "asans", and hence the best that can be done to make their lot comfortable is to do what I have suggested or the like. I trust the Collector and the President of the Nasik Municipality will give this their earliest attention and action. Police arrangements so far appear to be satisfactory.

In writing as above, I do not wish it to be understood that the Nasik Municipality has done nothing. The best they have done is not good enough, and there is urgent need to do something on the lines indicated and at once.

WAR-LIKE AIMS OF FOLLOWERS OF PRINCE OF PEACE

Welsh Wizard In Pious Role Indicts Present-Day Christendom

Mr. Lloyd George expressed himself in striking terms on what Christ would find on earth today. Mr. Lloyd George was attending the annual flower service of the Welsh Baptist Church, Castle-street, W., and had heard an address on 'Christ and To-day."

WORLD BLEEDING FROM WAR WOUNDS.

"If Christ came back now," he said, "after nearly 2,000 years, what would He see? He would see a world still bleeding from the wounds of the most terrible war ever waged in the history of mankind, and men almost on the point of starvation as the result of the devastation.

"He would see them—what? Shaking hands in penitence; living along the lines of fraternity? Not at all. Eng[illegible] with all their might in perfecting weapons more destructive, more terrible, more shattering than any invented or utilised in the Great War. That was what He would find, after 2,000 years of the reign of the Prince of Peace!

"And that among Mohammedane, Buddhists, Confucianists? No! He would see the followers of Confucius and Buddha helpless. Why? Because they followed the lessons of their teachers, who did not teach war; and they were at the mercy the followers of Jesus of Nazareth who went there with 6in guns, rifles, and explosives.

NATIONS IMBUED WITH HATRED.

"If Jesus Christ came here today, so far from brotherhood. He would find the nations more imbued with a suspicion of each other, distrust, enmity, fear, revenge, hatred, than almost at any time in the history of the world.

"If Jesus's parents had to fly with him to-day to Egypt from the wrath of Herod, they could not start on their flight without a passport from Herod himself. Not only that, if they arrived in Egypt they would be refused admission as alien emigrants and impecunious. That is the new spirit of fraternity among nations after 2,000 years of Christianity."

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST
RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

PEASANT'S WAY OUT OF DESPAIR

Co-operative Movement

ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND POSSIBILITIES

A broadcast lecture on "Co-operation; its achievements and possibilities" delivred by Prof. H. L. Kaji, M.A. B.Sc., I.E.S, J P, Hon Secretary, All-India Co-operative Association recently at the studio of The Indian State Broadcasting Service, Bombay, under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, from which extracts are given below:—

"The Co-operative Movement has been with us for the last 28 years and more, and along with other directions of effort towards rural reconstruction and nation-building, it has been increasingly attracting the notice of the intelligentsia in the country as a potent instrument, if well directed, for the economic regeneration of the masses.

Co-operation is a great force indeed, what one cannot accomplish, several combining together may achieve; what one cannot fight against, several working in co-operation may successfully combat; what one may be crushed under, several may crush. The strength of association, the energy of co-ordinated action, the impulse of joint effort, the stimulus of a common goal, the consciousness of a just and moral motive behind all these are powerful forces, which, when properly marshalled, become irresistible levers for the uplift of the small man, be he the peasant toiling on his scattered and fragmented holding, and groaning under the age-long burden of heavy indebtedness or be he the artisan with skill but without organisation,—a back number in the modern developments of capitalistic industry or be he the small trader, so handicapped in this age of international commerce and world-wide markets, or be he the small clerk sweating for hours at his desk for a pittance hardly enough for the maintenance of a decent standard of life.

SMALL MAN

Co-operation holds out hopes and saves from despair the downtrodden small man. The agriculturist has in it the means for obtaining capital for his current needs at a reasonable rate of interest, for the disposal of his produce with a fair margin of profit, for consolidating his scattered fragments into a compact farm, for irrigation, for anti-malarial and sanitation improvements In fact, for better living, better farming and better business. The cottage worker sees in it the hope for the resuscitation of small industries and improved organisation of his crafts. The manual labourer discerns in it the end of his exploitation by jobbers and contractors; the small tenant finds in it safety from the tyranny of the landlords; the small retailer obtains from it resources to enable him to act as a useful link between the wholesaler and the consumer; the consumer perceives in it tremendous possibilities of controlling production in his interests; the office drudge discovers in it the incentive to practice thrift and the facility for financial accommodation to tide over a bad period.

NOT A PANACEA

Yet, co-operation is not by any means the panacea for all ills. It cannot work miracles. It cannot in a moment transform a miserable peasantry into prosperous agriculturists; it cannot, in a moment, revivify cottage industries, improve trade, and regulate marketing. The path to victory in this as elsewhere is a thorny one. Merely enlistment in a regiment is not enough to achieve success in war, and merely joining a co-operative society is likewise not enough to achieve success in the economic struggle. Faith, patience, obedience, loyalty and merger of the individual into the association and wise direction are as much necessary in this as in any other case. The miracle does not come; it has to be brought about. Prosperity does not drop down from above; it has to be worked up for. Scene-transfers cannot be the result of pressing a button or pulling a string; the transformation has to be achieved While therefore co-operation is a great nation-building movement of the very first importance, it requires time and effort to achieve its objects.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOVEMENT

Let us now see what the achievements so far of this great movement have been.

The number of primary co-operative societies in the Indian Empire on the 31st March 1930 was over 1 lakh. Of these 92,000 were agricultural societies and 10 thousand non-agricultural. There were 16 Provincial Banks, 600 Central

BANKING UNIONS

Societies—Banks and Banking Unions, and 1300 supervising and guaranteeing unions. The number of members was a little under 42 lakhs, which means, taking one member to represent a family of five, that more than 2 crores of the people of the country are affected by the Co-operative Movement. The working capital was a little under 90 crores of which about 24 per cent. was owned capital, that is, the Share Capital and the Reserve fund, 7 per cent was by way of deposits from members and 31 per cent was by way of deposits from non-members. On the face of it, the movement has thus shown gratifying steady and rapid progress. The progress is of course not uniform over the whole country; the variation is considerable but Bombay and the Punjab, Madras and Bengal are in the vanguard of progress. In these, a much larger percentage of the population is served and a much larger percentage of villages is affected by the movement. In Bombay there is an urban bank in almost every taluka town and even in the larger villages. In the Punjab only 17 out of 146 towns are without a Credit Society. The working capital has been growing rapidly. From about 5 and a half crores in the pre-war year to 15 crores on the close of the war was good progress and from 15 to 90 crores in the next ten years is remarkable progress indeed. The steady incease in the reserve fund and in the owned capital is a healthy sign indeed and the growth of deposits from non-members though of doubtful value for agriculture societies perhaps, is an unmistakable indication of the confidence of the general public in the Credit Societies and banks.

VERY RAPID GROWTH

During these 28 years then, there is no doubt that the movement has grown and grown very rapidly. The people have taken to it and for the agriculturist at any rate a structure has been raised of sufficient strength to make itself felt in the organisation of the village life. Co-operation may not have succeeded, as much and as far as its original sponsors might have imagined, but that it is a force to take notice of in any scheme of rural reconstruction and uplift, in any scheme for the furtherance, development and extension of banking facilities in the country, no one will dispute. Started with the idea of providing to the agriculturist capital for current agricultural needs and for freeing him from the incubus of debt to the village sowcar, the plant of co-operation has grown into a gigantic tree throwing out ever so many new branches and covering a much wider area and embracing an ever increasing scope. From the agricultural credit society, we went on to the urban Credit Society. These have led to the creation of Banking Unions and Central and Provincial Banks. From credit, we are passing on to the development of non-credit co-operative institutions; from short term credit, we are organising institutions for providing long term credit the land mortgage banks. The success so far achieved is very encouraging indeed.

EDUCATIVE VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

Apart from these tangible evidence of the achievements of the Movement, we must take note of the effect of the movement on the morale of co-operation. Co-operation has perhaps achieved more as a Moral than as an economic Movement. The use of the vote, work on an organised plan, the elective system, self-help, self-reliance, compromises and give-and-take, rounding off of angularities, are great items in the training up of a citizen for a progressive country and none can doubt that the Co-operative Movement has had a large hand in the awakening of the agricultural masses from the slumber of ages; while not being political organisations these co-operative societies have been great schools for political and civic education. The Movement has drawn the urban intelligentsia to come forward in large numbers as Social Servants and the large army of honorary workers which the Movement has been able to rally under its standard in the different provinces and States is in itself a striking testimony to the great and important part it has been playing in nation-building.

HOW TO MAKE CO-OPERATION A SUCCESS

One more point strikes one as almost obvious. The Co-operative Movement has been with us now for over 25 years. Though credit societies dominate the field, non-credit co-operation is fast developing; even problems of co-operative finance, both long-term and short-term, are becoming more and more complicated; new and complex situations are arising. Under these circumstances, the Co-operative Movement in a Province, often as large and as populated as some of the European or American States, is no longer a one man's job, however gifted that one man might be. If Co-operation is to be as Sir Horace Plunkett says, an integral part of a comprehensive agricultural policy, and if Co-operation is to lead to rural reconstruction, it should be directed not by an individual, but by a Committee, a Board, a Cabinet. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries, the Director of Public Health and such other heads of departments which are connected with problems of rural welfare naturally all ought to find a place on this Board of Rural Welfare. The Chairmen of the Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Provincial Co-operative Institute or Union would be excellent and necessary members too. With such a membership and the co-option of a few more members as experts in Co-operative economics, and with the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operation as President, the Board of Rural Welfare would be a very useful co-ordinating body, laying down, the policy, taking a periodical stock of the situation, settling the programmes and leading up to a progressive deofficialisation of the Movement, in which the ultimate solution of the co-operative problems of today largely lies.

Juggler's Ghost Stops Runing Train

EXPERIENCE UNDER THE PIPPAL TREE

(BY MAIL.)

PATNA, July 15.

A strange tale of a juggler's ghost residing in a "pippal" tree between Shahpur-Patari and Mahudin Nagar stations on B. and N. W. Railway and playing mischievous tricks on running trains in its old juggler fashion, was told by passengers arriving here by the Katihar line.

UNDER THE "PIPPAL" TREE.

It is stated that on the night of the occurrence when the train was running at full speed between these two stations it abruptly came to a halt under the dark "pippal" tree, in the gigantic branches and thick foliage of which the panic-stricken passengers and the guard on the train had already started seeing most uncanny movements. There was no obstruction on the lines, no trouble with the engine nor had anyone pulled the alarm signal.

Then as suddenly as it had stopped the train moved and resumed running apparently of itself. The people of the locality, it is told, firmly believe in the presence of a juggler's ghost in the "pippal" tree. The juggler they say, has not lost his art even after death and often practises it with consummate skill to the terror of the people of the locality. He is often obliging enough to reveal his identity to the favoured few. But more often he is given to mischief and is known to have played similar tricks on running trains on previous occasions.

PIOUS VILLAGER'S PLIGHT.

Once, it is told, a pious villager tried to propitiate the trickster's spirit by certain religious rites. Evidently, the unregenerate spirit of the juggler not relishing the prospect of emancipation from the tells of 'karma" dashed the poor man to the ground with such inordinate violence that he became unconscious and had to lie up in bed for months before he recovered from the effects of the injuries he had received in the process. Such things, they say are happening with greater frequency for the last month and the neighbouring villagers seem to have despaired of any prospect of putting an end to the mischievous freaks of the juggler's spirit.—A. P.

SETH GOVINDAS

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, July 18.

A sensation was created in the town when Seth Govinddass did not return to his usual residence "Raja Gokuldas Palace" after his unconditional release from jail. He is now staying in a temple and goes only to see his sick wife in the palace. The reason of this attitude is not known.

From the time of his arrival on Saturday big crowds are always seen at the temple gate to have "darshan" and Seth Govinddass, who has to come out often to see them.

CRICKET AND CRICKETERS

Shorter But Brighter Season Desirable

(By S. G. R. N.)

The Bombay cricket season so far has been extremely disappointing. It is nearly a month and a half since the cricket season began but one have not yet come across any good cricket either on the Kennedy Sea face or on the other grounds.

July, as is usually the case is a wet month in Bombay almost all the fixtures in this month are required to be cancelled and if a few games are at all ventured, out often times they are required to be played under conditions which no cricketer will find satisfactory. It is not the "wet" cricket or the "soft" cricket. This dissuades players during this month but the general conditions of the pitches and the out field even after a normal rainfall are rendered absolutely unplayable, and in July as anybody will tell you it not only rains but pours.

A SUGGESTION.

In fact one must have a shorter season than now; we nowadays have a season covering over a period of nearly six months beginning with June and finishing off late in November. This is quite a long period which instead of making cricket brighter often times tends to make it irksome. I have seen many a player doing well in the beginning of the season but by the time we reach, the middle of September they are only required to be remembered. In fact we must have a better and a brighter cricket season covering a period of four months say from the first week of August when the fury of the monsoon has abated to the end of November winding off with the All-Indian Tournament early in December.

POOR SHOW.

Last week I had a look at the practice nets of a famous college in the city, which has a reputation of turning out an array of cricketers who later on figure prominently in what one roughly call "Big cricket." Frankly, the standard of cricket, I saw there was extremely low; I was tempted to ask a fellow near-by if it was the "C" or "D" division that was having a practicing; but I was informed that it was the "A" Eleven! I said to myself "These fellows will have to unlearn a great deal before they learn fresh things if they at all want to make a headway! It was not only the technique of the game but it was even the spirit of cricket that was lacking!

HANDICAPPED.

It is a singular pity that Nazir Ali and Palia, two of our best alrounders have been disabled and are consequently unable to do full justice to themselves; Palia particularly is unfortunate that he is altogether unable to take part in the games. He is a sound bat, extremely good in fielding and with the ball he would not have been less successful. It was Prince Duleep who observed, after Palia had done well against the Hindus in 1928, that his batting had shaped itself on the lines of no less a cricketer that Warren Bardsley of Australia! An early recovery and better luck for him must the first consideration of the Indian skipper, when Palia's absence is felt to no small degree!

NAZIR ALI.

Nazir Ali's run-getting is really a delightful feature; I have seen him in action against some fine bowling; nothing in the world takes his nevers away; he means business and more times than not he succeeds, he believes firmly in sending the ball as far away from the wicket as he can with safety and his straight bat early put him on the safe side. Further he has acquired the virtue of getting consistent; only yesterday against Yorkshire he obtained 33 runs even under a handicap and his 33 speak a volume when Verity the future All-England bowler, had his day and Indians were kept guessing! And let us not forget that Nazir gets his place in the All-India side for his bowling alone!!

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. K. T. Shah is to move a resolution at the next meeting of the Bombay University Senate for the appointment of a committee to investigate the problem of educated unemployment. Graduates of the University, he requests, should fill in and forward to him the schedule published below at his address, 45, Chowpatty Road, Bombay (7) on or before August 15, 1932.

1. Name in full and address.
2. Age
3. The date of graduation, Class or Honours if any.
4. The optional or special subjects.
5. The nature of employment held (or last held).
6. The period of employment.
7. The pay.
8. The period of unemployment.
9. The nature of employment desired, if unemployed.
10. The minimum pay required, if unemployed.
11. Willingness to join Labour Exchanges or Employment Bureau.

BROACH SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Portrait Of Seth Dinshaji B. Vakil Unveiled

(From A Correspondent)

BROACH, July 17.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., the Commissioner, N. D. unveiled the portrait of Sheth Dinshaji Bamanji Vakil at the J. D. Vakil Sanitary Museum of the Sanitary Association at Broach on the 15th inst. before a large representative meeting of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S. the Collector and President of the Broach Sanitary Association and Red Cross Society Broach District Branch opened the proceedings of the meeting. Khan Bahadur Dr. P.P. Balsara, Vice President of Health Associations and the Civil Surgeon said how well Sheth Dinshaji Vakil used his influence and affluence of his cotton business in Gujerat and Kathiawar for the good of the people of the place of his birth and places of his business and how well he deserved recognition and appreciation by the public and government. The people of Broach were very grateful to him for a princely gift of Rs. 1 lakh for the J. D. Vakil Building for the Sanitary Museum and Government Middle and Commercial schools including a special maintenance fund of Rs. 30,000 for the Commercial School.

Dewan Bahadur Malji requested Mr. Monteath to perform the function. Mr. Monteath while performing the function appreciated Sheth Dinshaji's well directed and liberal charities specially to the place of his birth, though he was residing outside it since his early days.

CHRONIC CASES

Need For A Special Ward

Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, President, Advisory Board, Yamunabai Nair Hospital writes on behalf of "self and members.":—

It has been the experience of those managing general hospitals that nearly 10 per cent. of the beds are occupied by chornic cases Under this category we include cases of fracture of bones and of other diseases of bones, some nervous cases and of patients convalescing from acute diseases such as Typhoid, Pneumonia, etc. These chronic cases tage generally a month or more to be in a tolerably fit condition to be discharged. All this time the expense to the hospital is practically the same as for acute cases, and yet nearly 3 or 4 acute cases are denied admission for every chronic case that occupies the bed. When an acute patient feels better he or she develops faith in the institution and is anxious to remain under the same medical supervision. We cannot therefore discharge such patients as soon as they are out of danger but if we keep them it means denying admission to four other acute cases.

The only practicable solution seems to be to attach a chronic ward to every general hospital. Looking to our own needs we may say that a chronic Ward of 10 beds is a necessity for the Nair Hospital. The cost of an acute case varies between Rs. 2/8/0 to Rs. 3/4/0 per day in different hospitals. The cost of a chronic case on the otherhand, may come to about Re. 1 to Rs. 1/8 only a day. This low cost is due to the fact that the expense on nursing and on medicines is much less and the medical attendance and menial service is the same as that for the general hospital without any extra expenditure. It is thus possible to conduct a chronic ward of ten beds on Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 a month. This will incidentally result in securing admission to nearly 30 more acute cases a month without any extra expenditure to the hospital authorities.

There is only one source of help which I venture to bring to public notice and that is the lately founded Sir Dorab Tata Trust. The Directors of this Trust, with the vast funds at their disposal can take up this question of chronic ward for every general hospital in Bombay and can make a tempting offer to the Governor's Fund of maintaining about 200 beds for chronic patients if the Fund will build the necessary buildings in accordance with its original object.

ADVOCATE'S EXAMINATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recently there have appeared in newspapers some letters requesting the Bombay Bar Council either to delay or to change the venue of the Advocate's examination due to recent troubles in Bombay. I would request the Bombay Bar Council not to forget the inconveniences to candidates from Gujarat and Kathiawar if in case the examination is to beld at Poona. It may please be noted that it is not only from Poona side that candidates appear at this examination. I further request the authorities to consider the question of holding the examination at Ahmedabad for candidates from Gujarat and Kathiawar. I hope that Bombay Bar Council will take an early step in this direction and let us know of their decision and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. DERSANY.

Ahmedabad, July 15.

Swadeshi Commercial Museum At Calcutta

The Secretary, "Museum Committee" Calcutta Swadeshi Sangha 161/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta writes:—

(1) The Museum that is being organised by the "Calcutta Swadeshi Sangha has been divided into ten sections as follows:—

1. Textiles, 2. Metal Products, 3. Food Products, 4. Chemicals, Drugs & Allied Products, 5. Stone, Clay and Glass Products, 6. Paper and Stationery, 7. Wood Products, 8. Tobacco Products, 9. Animal Products and Leather Manufactures and 10. Miscellaneous.

(2) All goods exhibited in it should be made of Indian materials, by Indian labour and the capital and management should be Indian. Any variations from this may be permitted at the discretion of the Museum Committee.

(3) While preference will be given to the products of Bengal, the exhibition aims to be an all-India one. Greater space is being given to the products of Bengal as Bengal leads in the manufacture of Swadeshi products, both in variety and volume.

(4) The Museum will conduct intensive propaganda for Swadeshi. There will be special efforts to tell women about Swadeshi products. There will be special days fixed for them when they can visit the Museum.

Reservations for space will be accepted till July 31. If some space is still available after that date, the date may be extended.

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Fasting for Health	0 12
Miracles of Milk	0 12
Miracles of Water	0 12
What Every Man Should Know: An Unique book 10th Edition	0 12
Vitamins and Health	0 8
How to preserve Brahmacharya	0 8
How to Build Up Manhood on Natural Lines. 7th Edition.	0 8
The Grape Cure	0 6

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HOW TO REDUCE CRIME

Institutional Treatment Urged

BRITISH POLICE CHIEFS IN CONFERENCE

Mr. A. Killick Mayall, Chief Constable of Oldham, in his presidential address to the Chief Constables' Association in London, said it was the opinion of many people, among whom were included police officers, that the increase in crime was largely due to the much shorter or more lenient sentences which had been so noticeable in the past few years. Recently, however, there appeared to have been a return in some measure to longer sentences. Certainly the shorter sentences resulted in the habitual offender being more often at liberty and consequently he had much more opportunity for crime, and it should not be forgotten that offenders were not always arrested after the commission of the first offence after release. Except in that way perhaps he was not prepared to say that the leniency shown had been the cause of the increase of crime.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

Mr. Mayall proceeded to discuss the inquiry into police powers and procedure in 1929. He had not a word to say against it, but rather that it was a proper procedure, but the inquiry had a bad effect on the public and the police service, though the findings were not by any means a rebuke to the police but, on the whole, a vindication. About that time there was a wave of rather stupid excitement as a result of which many extravagant and untrue things were said. Limitations on police activities were suggested which, had they been put into operation, would have reduced their position from the point of view of crime detection almost to one of impotence. There was a very marked change in the demeanour of persons interviewed and particularly in that of persons arrested.

Similar changes were very manifest in the courts also, and very often one of the principal features in the defence was an attack on the police of such a nature seldom previously encountered. Whereas hitherto in a great many cases the attitude of prisoners arrested had been one of regret, they became much more challenging, and police officers were threatened with all manner of penalties as a result of legitimate action taken in the performance of their duties. There was created a false sense of security among potential and active offenders. As a matter of fact, as a result of the inquiry very little alteration was made. Nowadays there was a very distinct reaction, and they read articles based on such topics as "Hands off the police." 'Are the police hampered?' and 'Give the police more powers."

THE UNIFORM MEN

The large increase of crime in some districts had been almost wholly confined to offences against property with violence—that is, housebreaking, burglary, etc.—and some provision was necessary to prevent crime of this nature. The uniform constable was the preventive branch, and his services must be used to the full. He was quite as important as the detective officer. The uniform constable must be on the streets or the roads as much as possible. If we cannot afford an increase of strength then we must meet the situation by an increased mechanisation of the forces in order that visits to properties could be much more frequent or the presence of the police much more often seen.

Mr. Mayall concluded with an appeal to the public for increased assistance in the way of giving information to the police or giving active assistance when it was possible.

YOUNG OFFENDERS

Dr. A H Norris, Chief Inspector of the Children's Department of the Home Office, in an address on "The institutional treatment of the young offender," said success naturally depended upon early treatment, and, as might be expected, results were less and less satisfactory as treatment was delayed from industrial school age to that of reformatory, Borstal, and prison.

If crime was to be reduced, let us follow the practice of an honest and capable physician who asked that he should be called to his patient at the earliest possible moment, be allowed to make the most searching inquiry into his history, and endeavoured to ascertain the cause of the disease, and then, and only then, attempted to prescribe treatment and from time to time vary it. Too often the treatment meted out in a juvenile court to-day savoured far too much of a routine practice although the proving of the offence, a much less important matter, as a rule in a youngster, was undertaken with a meticulous care. Just as Parliament had provided for serious crime all the effective precedure of assize presided over by judges well versed in legal and criminal procedure, so children and young persons should be dealt with by those with special experience in dealing with the young and by methods suitable to their age and mentality.

JUVENILE COURTS

The right treatment at this age—the most susceptible—was perhaps of greater importance than later in life. Let there, however, be no mistake in the administration of the juvenile courts. Sloppy sentimentality should find no place therein; justice and mercy certainly, but the youngster must clearly understand he had done wrong and if he continued in evil doing most surely would punishment follow. But above all it would be the duty of the Court to see he got a fair chance in life, and it was in coming to a decision as to whether that chance was available in his own home with his own parents or whether it was only by removal to better surroundings that the juvenile court would have its greatest problem to solve.

Whatever the method of providing institutional care, let there be some guarantee that it should be training and not mere detention within four walls. The Court must ever have in mind that the young person must be taught how to fight the battle of life outside in the world, to face difficulty and temptation, a training which should build up character and will power. It was not sufficient merely by a life of care and protection, no matter how kindly the motive, to shield the child or young person for a period of years from the world outside—in other words, train it to live an institutional life inly—ever dependent upon others.

PREVENTION

There were a great number of preventive and rescue homes in the country used regularly by the probation officers of the courts which, though providing a place of safety for the girls and giving them a reasonably good training in laundry and other domestic work, so ordered their lives, kept the girls under such constant supervision, and took no risks that the girl had little or no choice between good and evil, with the result that in spite of religious and other good influences brought to bear character was weakened rather than strengthened. It was deplorable to find to-day that in the institution maintained by some of the sisterhoods, Anglican and Roman Catholics, during the whole of the two or more years of the girl's stay she would never be allowed to go outside the grounds unaccompanied even, for instance, to a village shop or post office. Yet within a week of leaving she, even in domestic service, would have her half-day till ten o'clock at night free to wander where she will amidst all the temptations of a strange town. Had she been trained for that?

RADIUM—CURE

How Discases Are Caused

A "Radium Expert" writes in "Health and Strength":—

Centuries ago the Jews and other contemporary nation considered the kidneys as the centre of life. With their limited medical knowledge and the importance of that organ the misconception was excusable, but we have recognised for centuries now that the heart is more important.

Few sufferers even to-day realise that practically evtry disease is due primarily to blood impurities. The vital principle of a pure blood stream is never more clearly emphasised than when excess uric or lactic acid pollutes it, or when chronic constipation breeds impurities that contribute to gastric troubles and skin eruptions and ulceration.

Keep the blood pure and you can live healthily until the vital organs wear out (barring accidents), and to keep the blood stream clear is the first step towards clearing the system of rheumatism and other chronic diseases.

DIVERSE CAUSES.

Now uric-acid and lactic-acid diseases, as they appear in many different forms, are also the result of many and diverse causes; rheumatism may be due to defective metabolism, to the absorption of toxins from the organs of digestion, to exposure, to cold and damp, etc.; as well as to the excessive consumption of alcohol—but whatever its contributory cause, it inflicts torturing pain upon its myriad victims, disables workers from earning their livelihood, and often leaves the seeds of heart disease in quite young patients. Small wonder, therefore, at the popularity of Radium Spas with those who can afford to visit them and undergo the cure!

But it is only of late years that science has discovered what it is that makes these waters such wonderful founts of healing, where sufferers may drink forgetfulness of their aches and pains, or regain the suppleness and elasticity of youth by immersing their limbs in those bubbling springs. 'Their distinctive quality is that of radio-activity.' They are curative by reason of the radium emanations they contain.

Let me adduce, by way of proof, one quotation; taken from Professor Dawson Turner's authoritative book, "Radium: Its Physics and Therapeutics": 'By drinking the radium-containing waters of Baden-Baden the excretion of urea is increased by 34 per cent., while that of urates is increased by 14 per cent."

RADIUM VERSUS DRUGS.

But are there not drugs that are widely used to combat rheumatism and its allied diseases? Certainly, there are such; and chief among them are salicin, salicylic acid and salicylate of sodium. All of these will ease the pain for the time being, but as soon as they are discontinued, the characteristic aches and other distressing symptoms return; and moreover, they are liable to produce violent headaches, dangerous heart depression, poisoning of kidneys, and even slight delirium. Radium, on the other hand, not only drives out uric acid from the system, thereby removing the cause, but acts as a re-vitalising tonic, and leaves no ill-effects whatsoever behind; it is perfeitly harmless even to the most delicate constitution. It will be understood that for the purpose of this article I am glancing solely at the beneficial action of radium where rheumatic troubles are concerned; but skin diseases, internal and external ulceration and most other non-organic diseases have been and can be successfully treated; indeed, it is an established fact that in this substance we have had placed at our disposal the most powerful weapon yet discovered in destroying diseased cells and building up new healthy tissue.

At this point a reflection naturally suggests itself. If we could procure radio-emanated water by turning on the tap, we should get rid of most diseases without going to expensive spas; but that, of course, is out of question. On the other hand, if we could be enabled to infuse our ordinary drinking water and bath water with radium emanations, might we not render it even more highly curative than any radio-active springs?

The realisation of such a glorious possibility may seem almost too good to be true; but an ingenious appliance has now been devised and perfected, charged with genuine radium salts, which retain their activity for unnumbered years, an appliance which diffuses radio-active properties in any jug of ordinary drinking water in which it is placed and left for a few hours. (A larger appliance acts in the same way upon a bath of water). This apparatus, no bigger than a fountain pen, never needs to be recharged, for the properties of its mineral contents are inexhaustible; instead of sending for another, and another, and yet another supply, 'ad infinitum' the Emanator, it is claimed, will act day after day, week after week, year after year, for such; as is generally known, is the characteristic quality of radium itself. As the water, rendered radio-active by means of the Emanator, passes through the intestinal canal, it wages successful warfare against the various bacteria, toxins and body-poisons that are the causes of practically all of humanity's ailments—sadly too many to enumerate, but comprising, besides rheumatism, liver; bladder and kidney disorders, constipation, and those peculiar to women during the menopause, etc. Already there is a vast body of testimony to the remarkable effects of what may be called the Home Spa Cure.

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Best Swadeshi Toilet Soap—is

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made from the purest material by experienced experts in a factory well equipped with the most up-to-date machinery—big steam and electric plant with a decent laboratory attached where research work is being assiduously done—a factory visited by students from all Universities, Chemists, Doctors and Engineers.

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LONDON BULLION MARKET

Continent And Bank Of England Buy Gold

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., have issued the following weekly report dated London June 29:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £135,721,215 on the 22nd instant as compared with £134,479,710 on the previous Wednesday.

To-day, the Bank of England announced the purchase of £402,533 in Bar Gold.

The amounts of gold available in the open market have again been substantial, but Continental buyers have readily absorbed offerings.

Quotations during the week:—

	Per fine Ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling
June 23rd	114s. 2d.	14s. 10.6d.
June 24th	114s. 6d.	14s. 10.1d.
June 25th	114s.2d.	14s.10.6d.
June 27th	114s.4d.	14s.10.3d.
June 28th	114s.7d.	14s. 9.9d.
June 29th	114s.8d.	14s. 9.8d.
Average	114s.4.8d.	14s.10.2d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 20th instant to mid-day on the 27th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
British South Africa	952,183
U. S. A.	183,575
British India	77,775
Netherlands	56,377
New Zealand	23,995
France	24,150
Kenya	16,859
Other Countries	9,359
	1,344,273

EXPORTS

B	£
France	520,542
Netherlands	509,258
Belgium	565,700
Switzerland	208,836
Czecho Slovakia	11,480
Other countries	4,841
	1,820,657

The s. s. "Cathay" which sailed from Bombay on the 25th carries to the value of about £733,000.

An event of special interest was the arrival in London yesterday of the first consignment of gold salved from the s. s. "Egypt", which was lost off Ushant in May 1922. It will be recalled that the original salvage ship "Artiglio" was also lost in December 1930 and it remained for the new vessel of the same name to carry on the work of its predecessor. The success which has already attended the efforts to recover the treasure which has been at the bottom of the sea for more than ten years, is therefore particularly gratifying and it is to be hoped that the further operations will be even more successful.

SILVER

During the week the tendency has been toward a slightly lower level of prices. On the 24th instant prices for both deliveries fell sharply, being quoted at 16.5/8d. and 16.11/16d. respectively; the fall followed decline in the Shanghai exchange, which appeared to be due to speculative exchange operation in that quarter. Although there was some resistance at this level, China and the Indian Bazaars both beieg inclined to give support, the market has shown little power of recovery, selling by speculators and the Continent proving sufficient to meet the demand. America has also been more disposed to sell, but offerings from this quarter have been only moderate.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 20th instant to mid-day on the 27th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
British India	12,350
Australia	13,492
New Zealand	3,949
British South Africa	3,074
Canada	3,095
Belgium	11,770
Other Countries	54
	47,784

EXPORTS

	£
Bombay	2,487
Ceylon	1,000
Germany	2,330
Italy	1,224
Other Countries	2,745
	9,786

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash Delivery
June 23rd	16. 7/8d.
June 24th	16. 5/8d.
June 25th	16. 5/8d.
June 27th	16.11/16d.
June 28th	16. 5/8d.
June 29th	16.11/16d.
Average	16.687d.
	Two Months' Delivery
June 23rd	16. 7/8d.
June 24th	16.11/16d.
June 25th	16.11/16d.
June 27th	16. 3/4d.
June 28th	16.11/16d.
June 29th	16. 3/4d.
Average	16.740d.

IN NEW YORK

(Cents per Ounce .999 fine)

June 22nd	27.1/2
June 23rd	27.3/8
June 24th	26.7/8
June 25th	27.
June 27th	27.
June 28th	27.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 23rd instant to the 29th instant was dollar 3.62.3/4 and the lowest dollar 3.60.1/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 25th instant consisted of about 80,300,000 ounces in sycee, 237,500,000 dollars and 5,240 silver bars, as compared with about 77,000,000 ounces in sycee, 232,500,000 dollars and 4,780 silver bars on the 18th instant.

ECONOMIC WELLBEING AND ARTS

India's Glorious Heritage

MYSORE DEWAN'S SPEECH IN BANGALORE

The Dewao of Mysore in the course of a speech at the opening of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Kalamandiram, Bangalore, said:—

Dwelling as many of us do in an atmosphere surcharged with politics, we must welcome this opportunity of breathing a serener air. It is delightful to be invited to look at beautiful pictures, to admire the handiwork of talented artists.

For this pleasure and opportunity, we have to thank the Committee of the Kalamandiram and Mr. A. N. Subba Rao, the founder of the Institute. The Kalamandiram, founded in 1919, has grown from small beginnings. I congratulate the organisers on their enterprise, and on the success which it has evidently attained. I have little doubt that financially, too, the Exhibition will be a success. Those responsible for it are rendering a service to the country and we must all feel grateful to them.

ARTS IGNORED IN INDIA.

I do not think that we in India are paying sufficient attention to the aesthetic side of life. The cultivation of the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture and, you wiell forgive me if I add town-beautification, deserves much greater attention on our part. How many instances don't we come across of poor taste and thoughtless industry

Man does not live by bread alone; he exists not merely to satisfy his biological needs. He possesses a soul and needs nourishment for it. His mind has to be satisfied, no less than his physical body. Just as play and exercise are needed for the full development of the body, philosophy, literature and art are essential for the sustenance and full development of mind and spirit.

INDIA'S ANCIENT GLORY.

Time was when India occupied a unique place in the world of art. She has produced works of unsurpassed beauty in architecture, painting and sculpture. Take for instance, the Taj Mahal at Agra, universally recognised as the finest thing in the realm of architecture; and those marvels of the figurative art, the frescoes of Ajunta; and for ornamentation, can there be anything more elaborate in beauty than the stone carvings in the Halebid and Belur temples and in the Jain temple on Mount Abu

There is no art more singular than the Indian. It is in a remarkable degree original and self-contained. It is the expression of the specific sensibility of the Indian people.

RESPONSIVENESS TO WESTERN INFLUENCE.

The full development of art in India requires both fidelity to the old characteristic tradition and responsiveness to the influence of Western art. Excellent work has been done by Indian artists in a purely Western mode. But our highest artistic achievement will always be found in work dominated by the character and vision of India. While avoiding the absurdity of stigmatising Western types of art as photographic, lacking in inward significance, we must recognise that inevitably the most truly Indian art must have expressiveness of a totally different kind.

ECONOMICS AND ART.

Art has no chance of securing in full measure the popular interest and support without which it cannot flourish and exercise its due influence, so long as the political future of the country remains unsettled and uncertain. There must first be peace, and with peace an improvement in the economic condition of the country. A sullen and poverty stricken people can have little time and less desire for interesting themselves in such activities.

Let us hope that it will not be long before we settle down to a life in which such pursuits will find their due place, and that a period of creative activity in all fields of human endeavour—in art as in science—will dawn upon India.

Slogans of Swaraj Competition

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition.

Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only.

All that you are asked to do is to read carefully the 26 slogans shown on the Entry Form, and from this select the best TWELVE.

Judgment and skill in selecting the slogans may mean Rs. 1,200 in cash to you when the result of this contest is announced.

First Prize Rs. 1,200

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Rules And Conditions

1. Entry Form may be filled in by writing TWELVE crosses only in the blank space provided in the Entry Form.

2. After the close of the competition the list of the slogans will be submitted to a committee of experts who will decide the BEST TWELVE. The competitor whose twelve selections agree or most nearly agree with the decision of this committee will be awarded the first prize. The next nearest will receive the second prize and so on.

3. After you have filled in all your selections in the Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

"SLOGANS OF SWARAJ" COMPETITION,

Post Box No 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than **25TH JULY.**

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

"Slogans Of Swaraj" ENTRY FORM	Space for writing cross
1. Swaraj is love.	
2. Swaraj depends entirely on our self-reliant efforts.	
3. Swaraj from its very nature is not in the giving of anybody.	
4. To gain Swaraj we must stand for Truth as we know it at any cost.	
5. Swaraj has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness.	
6. Swadeshi means Swaraj and Swadharma.	
7. Swaraj depends not upon self-indulgence but upon self-denial.	
8. To get Swaraj is to get rid of our helplessness.	
9. Our Swaraj and its advent are solely dependent upon us.	
10. Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour.	
11. Swaraj will be an absurdity if individuals have to surrender their judgment to majority.	
12. No Suffering no Swaraj.	
13. Swaraj is freedom for everyone.	
14. Swaraj by non-violent means can never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy.	
15. Swaraj presupposes mutual toleration of views, no matter how distasteful they may be to us.	
16. To use violence for securing Swaraj may seem an easy path, but it proves thorny in the long run.	
17. Swaraj means ability to regard every inhabitant of India as our own brother or sister.	
18. None can officiate at the altar of Swaraj who did not approach it with pure hands and a pure heart.	
19. The women of India should as much share in winning Swaraj as men.	
20. An outbreak of violence would retard our progress and may even indefinitely postpone Swaraj.	
21. Swaraj is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best sacrifice.	
22. Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death.	
23. Swaraj attained by peaceful means must be peaceful Swaraj.	
24. Swaraj must be an impossible dream without an indissoluble union between the Hindus and the Muslims.	
25. Removal of Untouchability is a reform not to follow Swaraj but to precede it.	
26. The way to Swaraj lies through Swadeshi.	

COUPON—

Name

Address

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY ON SHORT COVERING

Absence Of Rains In Drought Sections

APPEARANCE OF FIRST HEDGE SELLING

Bombay, July 18.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on absence of rain in drought sections and covering by shorts.

First hedge selling against the new crop now appears and with normal weather conditions it is likely to increase every week. Thus it will be a new factor in the movement of cotton prices. If weather becomes unfavourable, this hedge selling will be well absorbed otherwise it will depress cotton prices. There is no improvement in the textile trade conditions and takings by Japanese and Chinese spinners next season are expected to be half of the present season. In addition to this heavy stocks of Indian cotton here and with prospects of a good crop next season, the parity will be against American cotton. This state will encourage consumption of Indian cotton in the coming season.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points which was the lowest for the day. The opening decline was due to lower closing of the Liverpool market. Absence of rains over droughty sections induced short covering and prices advanced 13 points from the opening level. Towards the close there was less activity and prices declined 2 points from the highest level of the day. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised 5 points at 5.76c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points on scattered buying influenced by reports of excessive heat causing shedding. The market declined during morning as weakness of Egyptian and Sudan hedge selling reacted on American section. There was some hedge selling at the close. Thus the market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points at 4.72d.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 4 points and Egyptian cotton futures closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

"A reactionary sentiment prevailed encouraged by more favourable weather in the South, with trade interests including brokers with Liverpool, Continental and Japanese connections being credited with buying on the decline. Selling pressure from the South is not great, the market yielding under comparatively small offerings. Generally clear hot weather may aid in controlling insects, nevertheless according to some authorities weevil damage has increased and the condition of the crop has deteriorated in the past week in the Southern third of the Belt from Louisiana eastward but the crop has about held its own in the Northern two-thirds. Japanese circles here estimate that takings of American cotton by Chinese and Japanese mills in the coming season will be about one-half of last year's takings due to large supplies on hand and probable increased purchases of Chinese cotton next season."

A WEATHER MARKET.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: "Although excessive heat may check the boll-weevil, absence of rain in the Western Belt is causing premature shedding, and moisture is essential for good fruiting. In the Eastern and Central Belts where weevil complaints are serious warm and dry weather will prove beneficial. In view of the approaching Presidential Election in America no definite steps have yet been taken for International Co-operation and until something is done no substantial improvement in American economic conditions is likely to take place. In the light of the Lausanne agreement the German elections at the end of this month will be closely watched. Being almost entirely a weather market we prefer purchases only on setbacks."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October Highest 5.99 (11-02 a.m.)
Lowest 5.77 (opening).

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Dallars, Texas:—

Movement beginning Corpus-christi district showing good character but prospects below normal. Texas as a whole satisfactory with some complaint insect.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool. — Weather ideal checking Weevil. German situation causing anxiety. Unless crop goes seriously backward, consider outlook bearish.

Liverpool.—America are offering more actual. Hot good weather.

New York.—Cotton extent Weevil damage depend on weather conditions. Critical weeks ahead. Major considerations Lausanne encouraging element business.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:

Cotton.—Strength of the market is due to short covering in a narrow market, but first hedge sales are commencing to appear, weather continues favourable over entire belt hot weather prevails over the belt keeping weevil under control.

Think unfavourably of the market in the near future. We would adopt a trading position with a preference of sales on all upturns for the present."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-22 a.m. No precipitation. Excessive heat continues.

9-30 a.m. New York cables: Our travelling men wires from Texas: "Central Texas: 12 to 36 inches high; weevil and lice in many fields damage slight, too hot, hot winds yesterday.

Closing Dates Of Transfer Books

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 25/6/32 to 1932
Imperial Bank of India 1/7/32 to 15/7/1932.
Bank of India Ltd. 4/7/32 to 20/7/1932.
Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. 1st and 2nd. Prfs. 29/6/32 to 18/7/1932.
Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd. Def. &Ord. 21/7/32 to 9/8/1932
Bank of Baroda Ltd. 1/7/32 to 15/7/1932.
Simplex Mills Co. Ltd. 19/7/32 to 7/8/1932.
Upper Sind Light Rlys. 16/7/32 to 29/7/1932.
Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. 12/7/32 to 19/7/1932.
Hindustan Spg. & Weg. Mills, Co., Ltd. 23/7/32 to 13/8/1932.
Indian Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 23/7/32 to 16/8/1932
Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. 23/7/32 to 16/8/1932
Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited 28/7/32 to 8/8/1932.
Currimbhoy Mills, Co. Ltd. 26/7/32 to 8/8/1932
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co. Ltd. 26/7/32 to 8/8/1932.
Crescent Mills Co. Ltd. 26/7/32 to 8/8/1932.
Bradbury Mills Ltd. 26/7/32 to 8/8/1932.
Kastoorchand Mills Co. Ltd. 28/7/32 to 8/8/1932
Pear Mills, Limited 28/7/32 to 8/8/1932.
Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Co Ltd. 28/7/32 to 8/8/1932
Bombay Elec. Supply & Tramways Co. 25/7/32 to 6/8/1932.

Bombay Millowners' Association

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MADE PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

Bombay, July 15.

PIECE-GOODS.		Rs.	a.	p.
GREY BLEACHED:—				
Longcloth (S. quality)	per lb.	0	10	9
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	,,	0	10	6
Shirtings	,,	0	9	9
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi border)	,,	0	10	6
Drills	,,	0	8	3
T. Cloths	,,	0	9	9
Domestics	,,	0	10	0
Domestics	,,	0	10	0
Salita	,,	0	10	0
Chaddars	,,	0	10	0
WHITE BLEACHED:—				
Longcloth	per piece	Not quoted		
Striped Shirting	,,	3	0	6
Twills	,,	5	5	0
DYED GOODS:—				
Dyed Longcloth (black)	,,	6	9	9
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)		Not quoted		
FANCY GOODS:—				
Susi, Grey Weft	,,	2	0	3
Susi Check		Not quoted		
Sholapur Coating	,,	7	4	0
Striped Drills		Not quoted		
Kashmere Cloth	,,	2	8	0
Towels	per dozen	Not quoted		
YARN:—				
4s Bump (nominal)	per lb.	0	3	0
6½s All Waste	,,	0	3	9
8½s	,,	0	5	3
10½s	,,	0	5	6
12½s	,,	0	5	9
16s	,,	0	7	9
20s	,,	0	7	6
24s	,,	0	8	3
32s	,,	0	9	6
40s	,,	0	11	6

Approximate Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 296 Jan. 284.

Bombay — Liverpool:— Broach J./Aug.—Liverpool July (4.45) Rs. 23 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay — Liverpool:— Broach A./May—Liverpool May (4.58) Rs. 16 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay — New York:—Broach A./May (183)—New York May (6.39) Rs. 17 1/2 at 3.54 1/4 Cross Rate.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 18.

B C Rate T T 1/6.
B C Rate D D 1/6.

LONDON:—

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 to 15th Aug.
Banks selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Sept.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16. Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 August.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Sep./Oct.

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T T 377
Banks selling T T 376
Banks buying T T 373.

PARIS:—

Banks selling D D 672.
Banks buying D D 692.

AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 66.

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 104 1/2.
Banks buying 60 days 101.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 86 7/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 111 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.

JAVA:
Banks selling D D 66 3/8.

CROSS RATES:—
New York London 3.34 1/2 16th inst.
Shanghai London 1/8 18th inst.
Japan London 1/6 3/4 16th inst.
London Paris 90.50 16th inst.
London Belgium 25.50 16th instant.
London Switzerland 18.25 16th inst.
London Italy 69.35 16th inst.
London Berlin 14.93 16th inst.
London Holland 8.81 16th inst.
London Stockholm 19.50 16th inst.
London New York 3.54 1/4 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Firm.
Gold £5-16-3 15th inst. £5-16-1 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 1/4 15th inst.; 17 1/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 1/4 15th inst; 17 1/8 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 1/4 15th inst.; 27 1/4 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 29/32 p.c. 15th inst.; 29/32 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 1 1/4 p.c. 15th inst.; 1 5/16 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 2½ per cent 6 Mos per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

STOCKS OF CLOTH AND YARN

Stocks of cloth at the end of June were 165,000 bales including 76,000 bales sold but undelivered. Thus the unsold stock in 89000 bales. Total stock sold and unsold at the end of May was 155,000 bales.

Stock of yarn is 26000 bales including 17,000 sold but undelivered against 30,000 bales last month.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Comparative Figures

The following are the comparative figures of production at Jamshedpur during the last ten years:—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931/32
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pipe Iron	730565	714329	804736
Steel ingots	580753	624539	602366
Saleable steel	408360	431305	449723

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
July 18.
Sumatra, Leivaguino, Genoa.
Gharinda, Endersby, Calcutta.
Tapti, Robert, Calcetta.

DEPARTURE.
July 19.
Simla, Johnson, Calcutta.

LOADING.
July 18.
Steamer C/Eastbourne for Liverpool.

Steamer Jalajyoti for Karachi.

SS Sumatra:—The M Italina steamer Sumatra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo.

SS Gharinda:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Gharinda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

SS Tapti:—The Graham T Coy.'s steamer Tapti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

SS Simla:—The L Edward Ltd.s steamer Simla, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 17.

5 C/o Manchester 3533, Karachi 25/7, K Nixon & Co.
6 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 24/7, O. S. Kaisha, Ltd.
8 Dalgoma 3571, London 25/7, M M & Co.
11 Simla, 3810, Calcutta 19-7, L. Edwards Ltd.
12 Sumatra, 3,651 Java 19/7, L Triestino.
15 Khandalla 3289, Bhayanagar 17/7, M M & Co.
16 Ceylon 3267 Rotterdam 20-7, L. Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Madras Maru 2299, Karachi 19/7, O S K.
Bamora, P Gulf, 20/7 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar, 3381 Rangoon N F Scindia S. N. Co.
12 Ahmedi 1331, Karachi 16/7, S Hassum & Co.
13 Indira 278 M-C 19-7, Malabar Steamship.
15 Haideri, 912 Calcutta N F, S Hassan and Co.
16 Laxmi 124, N. F. N.F. National S. S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Sirsa 3387 N F, 20-7 M M and Co.
F Rizwani 3306 Red Sea Ports 21-7 T. M. & Co.
Q Janaki N F N F Malabar Steam ship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Chitral 21/7 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 29/7 P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 1518, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Wildenfels 21-7 L Edward Ltd.
Falkenfels 31-7, L Edward Ltd.
Lanterfels 10/8, L Edwards Ltd.
Werdenfels 18/8, L Edwards Ltd.
Drochenfels 27/8, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Japan 26/7, L Edwards Ltd.
Vinstra 16/8, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Kabinga 27/7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Adams 29/7 F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Havre Maru 24/7 O S Kaisha.
Madras Maru 1317 O. S. Kaisha, Ltd.
Bhutan 28/7, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mirzapore 28/7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rajputana 29/7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bengal Maru 18/8, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/8, N Y Kaisha.
Taian Maru 17/8, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9/8, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 23/8, O S Kaisha.
FROM SYDNEY.
Corpu 17/7 P. and O. S. N.
Maloja 20/7, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 12/7, M M & Co.
Kenva 30/7 M. M. and Co.
Tairea 27/8, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Clan Macwherter N. Y. J. F. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Manchester NF K N Co.
C/Eastbourne NF. K N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 26/7, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Ceylon 20-7 L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE
Col de Lana NF L T C
FOR KOBE.
Argen Maru 24/7 O S Kaisha
Madras Maru 17/7, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, 20/7, M. M. and Co.
Varela, 22/7, M. N. Co.
FOR JAVA
Sumatra N F M Italiana.
FOR RANGOON
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.
Jalavihar N FS S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsea N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Julajyoti, NF, S S N Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Clan Macwherter P. F. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Manchester K N Co.
C/Eastbourne K N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Col de Lana L T C
FOR HAMBURG.
Ceylon L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS
Argun Maru O S Kaisha Ltd.
Madras Maru O. S. Kaisha
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora M. M. and Co.
Varela M. M. and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Nerbudda, M M & Co.
Jalajyoti NF, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsea M. M. and Co.
Simla L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalajyoti, S S N C.

EXPORTS.
July, 18.

SS Dalgoma for London:—66 dms castor oil, A Hargovindas & Co.; 36 bales animal skin, H Oosman & Co.; 32 bales animal skin, M Esmail; 6 bales animal skia M R Shaffi & Co.

For Hull:—100 dm. groundnut oil, A Oomerbhoy.

For Havre:—667 bags myrabolum, C Jivanlal & Co.

SS City of Manchester for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton thread waste, M Mofatlal & Co.; 93 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste, B. Mahasukhram & Co.; 66 dm. castor oil, W Latham & Co.

For Manchester:—259 dms castor oil, A Hargowandas & Co.; 66 dms. castor oil, W Lathams & Co.; 375 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Barcelona:—110 bales, cotton raw, Vatharia & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 1,698 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

SS City of Eastbourne for Liverpool:—1,400 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox's & Kings Ltd.

For Glasgow:—2,000 bags masoor, T B Thadani & Sons.

For Khent:—715 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—1,700 bags linseed oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 1,250 bags mowra meal, N J Shah; 50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

SS Ceylon for Hamburg:—7 cases dry casings, A L Mever; 3,800 bags groundnut cakes, Strauss & Co.; 4,000 bags groundnut cakes, A R Oomerbhoy.

For Bremen:—60 bags cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 bags groundnut cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 700 bags groundnut cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yakkaichi:—400 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

SS Argun Maru for Kobe:—126 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—129 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
July 18.

SS Trevenfels from Hamburg, Agents, L Edwards Ltd.:—15 cases yarn; 25 cases stone; 200 cases iron ware; 166 cases pipes; 450 cases lamps; 20 cases camphor; 22 cases art silk yarn; 15 cases medicine; 43 cases nails; 135 cases spirits; 161 cases enamel ware; 90 cases batteries; 42 cases tinware; 156 cases condensed milk; 47 cases hinge; 100 cases cotton domestics; 127 cases pin wood; 50 cases slate pencils; 400 cases slates; 25 cases printing ink; 25 cases beer; 35 cases clocks; 540 cases paper; 310 dm dyes; 112 dm. M A F oil; 275 b'dle copper sheet; 734 b'dle aspenlogs; 840 dms whale oil; 334 dms. chemicals; 1,550 b'dle Y M sheets; 139 b'dle tiles; 100 b'dles bleaching powder.

From Bremen:—15 cases padlocks; 28 cases hinges; 195 cases barytes; 31 cases lamps; 379 cases glass ware; 316 cases beer; 42 b'dle tubes; 200 b'dle wire; 75 b'dle paper; 35 b'dle auto parts; 843 b'dle nails; 106 b'dle Y M sheets; 100 b'dle copper sheet; 100 b'dle G C sheets.

From Antwerp:—51 b'dle steel joists; 2,505 b'dle steel sheets; 1,840 b'dle steel hoops; 500 b'dle angles; 848 b'dle tubes; 440 b'dle bolts and nut; 270 b'dle tiles; 500 b'dle copper sheet; 40 cases zinc dust; 360 cases glass ware; 200 cases chalk; 720 cases starch; 40 cases beer; 115 cases wire; 150 cases chicory; 140 cases syrup; 45 cases wire rope; 298 cases tyres; 200 cases vegetable products; 52 cases hings; 70 cases e'ware; 4,450 bags sugar; 500 b'dle steel sheets; 150 dm. chemicals; 340 dm. dyes.

From Rotterdam:—169 cases paper; 145 cases tubes; 20 cases art silk yarn; 20 cases cheese; 2,775 bags farina; 150 bags dextrine; 160 bags beer; 750 bags vegetable products; 728 bags iron ware; 198 bags straw boards; 131 bags bolts; 110 dms. paint; 167 dms. dyes; 59 bags coccanut oil; 30 bags cod liver oil; 200 bags chemicals.

From Port Said:—25 bags garlic.

NAGPUR PROTEST

NAGPUR, July 18.

At a citizens' meeting last night, Mr. Samiullah Khan Chairman of the Nagpur Municipality, presiding, an emphatic protest was recorded against the new policy of Sir Samuel Hoare and the promulgation of the new Ordinance.—A.P.

OFFICIAL.

SIMLA July 18.

The Commander-in-Chief and Sir B. L. Mitter have returned to Simla from their tours.—A. P.

SOVIET MONEY FOR BOMBAY

Kemp Interprets Activities Of Meerut Accused

SEES REVOLUTION IN MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

(By Mail).

MEERUT, July 14.

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case Mr. Kemp, the senior Crown Counsel, continuing his argument said that in public activities the accused followed the line and the tactics recommended by the Communist International (C.I.) The accused formed study-circles of workers and students as the most suitable forms for the propaganda of communism. The struggle against reformist leadership and the exposure of reformist theory was carried out in every sphere of activity. The accused opposed non-violence and propagated the view that nothing but revolution could do India good and the masses must be organised for revolution. They propagated the view that the class struggle was not only national but international. There was an international brotherhood of workers, the programme had to be not only national but international. The accused organised special demonstrations for the propagation of Communist views and for increasing Communist influence on Lenin Day, Anti-Simon Demonstration, Sacao-Vanxetti, May Day, the last was not the general labour day as it was to the ordinary Trade Unionists, but the Communists considered it "a military review of the forces of revolution."

UNITED FRONT.

The accused also followed the policy of fraction work. They formed fractions inside the national Congress and the All-India Trade Union Congress. Closely analogous to this was the policy of united front. Mr. Kemp said that the main purpose of this tactics was not what the magistrate credited the accused with, namely, by combination with a victory over the common enemy. The Communists worked for united front not with the leaders of the other organisation but its rank and file with the object of exposing the reformist leaders and winning over the followers to the side of Communism.

SOVIET ANALOGY.

During the textile strike drilled volunteers called Red Army were organised, and in their speeches the accused had declared it to be an organisation for the Indian revolution. In their statements before the court some of the accused had admitted that the function of the Workers' Guards was to protect the demonstrations and strikes of workers against the repression of the Government and the employers. It was primarily a defensive organisation but one which would not hesitate to use force if necessary. During the period of revolutionary upheaval when the Soviets were being set up, this very organisation was to be transformed into the Real Red Army. "That hits it off pretty fairly. We have the spirit, we have the beginning, we have everything," said Mr. Kemp.

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

Some of the accused had admitted in their statements that partial demands were put forward for the mobilisation of masses for revolutionary insurrection, strikes were recognised as the military training colleges of the workers for the coming revolution. The accused praised the Chinese revolution and drew the following lessons from it. The Capitalist class in Colonial countries is not revolutionary, but counter-revolutionary; but a revolution is possible in the true revolutionary classes which are the workers and peasants. This revolution has to be against landlordism and foreign domination. Mr. Kemp remarked "Victory of the revolution in China will mean a severe blow to world Imperialism. The Chinese revolutions is an integral part of the international revolution; national revolutions must grow as a result of the development of the Chinese revolution. I want you to realise that the Communist International was behind the Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party of China was the force they were encouraging."

SOVIET HELP.

The accused made a special feature of Russia and the Russian revolution. Their propaganda on this point had three special features. First, they spoke of you of the pre-revolutionary conditions—unhappy condition—and contrasted it with the happiness of the people under the present conditions. Secondly they showed that the revolution was the method by which the present conditions were achieved. Thirdly, they spoke of the financial help received and the general sympathy of Soviet Russia for the workers and the oppressed peoples of the entire world.

Mr. Kemp then referred to the motive with which the Russian Trade Unions sent money to the Workers of other countries. During the British general strike they set about 1,00,00,00,000 pounds and during the textile strike in Bombay they sent in April May 1928, 6670 dollars and in September 1059 pounds. The reasoning was that the cause of the workers of the world was their own cause and financial aid must be rendered as a practical expression of genuine international class-solidarity. This money was not for mere relief work but fomenting revolution.

NOT AGAINST ALL WARS.

The anti-war agitation was a characteristic part of the agitation and propaganda of the communists. After reading certain extracts from books etc in which they disowned all pacifism, or any religious or humanitarian scruples about the sanctity of human life etc. Mr. Kemp said: "It is clear they are not against all wars, they are against a particular war, they have no sentimental objection to war, they are opposed to war against the Soviet. They say that war is inevitable under Imperialism and they hope to turn these imperialist wars to their own advantage. So it is clear they would not stop an imperialist war from breaking out, but would want to turn it into a civil war for the overthrow of Imperialism.—A.P.

SHAM PRAJAPRATINIDHI SABHA IN DHRANGADHRA

Praja Mandal's Protest To Maharaja

The Dhrangadhra Sansthan Praja Mandal has telegraphed to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Darangadhra as under:—

The working committtee met yesterday and passed following resolutions: (1) Declaring your loyalty to Your Highness and family. (2) Regrets not declaring still members of Prajapratinidhi Sabha by public votes. (3) Without change of repressive policy the subjects should not join such humbug sabha. (4) Requests your Highness to withdraw the bans on Hadparis and Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad. (5) Sincerely sympathises and congratulates those who suffered and suffers due repressive policy and resolves to give full support to Sahayala Samiti in future struggle for the fundamental and legitimate rights of your Highness' subjects.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1932

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
12

BOYCOTT GOES HOME

Free State Crusade Against Britain

DUBLIN PLACARDED WITH SLOGANS

LONDON, July 17.

Shops and offices in Dublin are plastered with posters calling upon the people to "Boycott British Goods," and banners are stretched across the streets bearing the same slogan. Policemen are busy removing the posters at the request of the Government.—Reuter.

ALL ABOUT IT

BOYCOTT, the refusal and incitement to refusal to have commercial or social dealing with any one on whom it is wished to bring pressure. As merely a form of "sending to Coventry" or (in W. E. Gladstone's phrase) "exclusive dealing," boycotting may be, from a legal point of view, unassailable, and as such has frequently been justified by its original political inventors. But in practice it has usually taken the form of what is undoubtedly an illegal conspiracy to injure the person, property or business of another by unwarrantably putting pressure on all and sundry to withdraw from him their social or business intercourse.

IRISH CAPTAIN

The word was first used in Ireland, and was derived from the name of Captain Charles Cunningham Boycott (1832-1897), agent for the estates of the earl of Erne in Co. Mayo. For refusing in 1880 to receive rents at figures fixed by the tenants, Captain Boycott had his life threatened, his servants compelled to leave him, his fences torn down, his letters intercepted and his food supplies interfered with. It took a force of 900 soldiers to protect the Ulster Orangemen ("Emergency Men") who succeeded finally in getting in his crops. He was hooted and mobbed in the streets, and hanged and burnt in effigy. The system of boycotting was an essential part of the Irish Nationalist "Plan of Campaign," and was dealt with under the Crimes Act of 1887.

GETS CURRENCY IN ENGLISH.

The term soon came into common English use, and was speedily adopted by the French, Germans, Dutch and Russians.

In the United States this method of "persuasion" was taken up by the trade unions about 1886, an employer who refused their demands being brought to terms by a combination to refuse to buy his product or do his work, or to deal with any who did.

LEGALITY OF BOYCOTT.

Various cases have occurred in America in which labour organizations have pronounced such a boycott against a firm; and its illegal nature has been established in the law-courts, notably in the case of the Bucks Stove Company v. The American Federation of Labour (1907) in the Supreme Court of the district of Columbia, and in a suit against the Hatters' Union (February 1908) in the U. S. Supreme Court. A boycott has also been held by the U. S. Supreme Court to be a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

IN INDIA

Swadeshi Replaces Boycott

India followed the Irish example when the Congress was officially committed itself to it at the Calcutta session in 1906, under the presidency of the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Nowrojee. It started as a protest against the Bengal Partition.

The Congress under Moderate control 1907-1916) fought shy of it and not much was heard of Boycott till the last Civil Disobedience movement, at least officially except when the Liberals, as a temporary measure (the Congress was strangely enough lukewarm) supported its adoption some years ago as a protest against the Kenya White Paper policy.

During the last Civil Disobedience Movement, boycott of British goods was practised rather than openly preached but such boycott was made a legal offence last year under the Ordinances which are still in force in a consolidated reform.

Social and trade boycott for a political purpose is also an offence to-day under the same regime. India is, however, fast adopting the more positive and constructive way of Swadeshi and boycott does not require much emphasis.

THE KING GREETS INDIAN PLAYERS

His Majesty the King shaking hands with Indian players at the Lord's.

GOLD AND THE GOSPEL

AIMEE UPSET

SUFFERING FROM FRACTURE OF SKULL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 17.

Los Angeles.—Miss Aimee McPherson, now Mrs. David Hutton, who is suffering from fracture of the base of the skull, is "in a critical and precarious condition", according to the report of her doctors. She collapsed a week ago, her head striking the floor, on learning that her husband Mr. Hutton had been ordered to pay £1,000 damages in a breach of promise suit brought by a pretty nurse. It was first thought that she was suffering from concussion, but later it was discovered that the skull was fractured.

It is stated that her health has been undermined by the publication of a book by one of her former assistants alleging irregularities in the conduct of her charities and her Angelus Temple under the title "Aimee Gospel Gold Digger."—Reuter.

LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS IN BIKANER

BIKANER, July 16.

In consideration of the situation created by the present low agricultural prices and the general condition of crops, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased, as in the preceding three harvests, to sanction a remission of Rupees one lakh twentytwo thousand sevenhundred seventysix in crop rate and water rate on wheat and Gochani crops of Rabi.

The Maharaja has been further pleased to order that the recovery of instalments for 1931-32 of purchase money be postponed for one year without charging any additional interest and that the recovery of Acreage for 1931 be held over for one year and that the collection of Nazarana for 1931-32 from old settlers be kept in abeyance for one year.—A. P.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar And Mr. R. S. Hukerikar Transferred To Sabarmati

BELGAUM, July 16.
By Mail.

Dr. N. D. Hardiker, Secretary of the Hindusthan Seva Dal and Mr. R. S. Hukeriker, General Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee who were undergoing imprisonment in the Hindalga Jail near Belgaum were, it is understood, taken to-day by Poona Express presumably to Sabarmati Jail, Ahmedabad.—A. P.

TRAIN BLOWN UP

Dynamite Explosion Kills Eight Persons

ACCIDENT IN RAND GOLD MINES

KIMBERLEY, July 17.

Eight persons were killed including the train guard, a married woman living nearby, three children and two Africans when a train conveying 312 tons of dynamite to the Rand Gold mines exploded.

Thirty-four trucks were blown to smithereens, and a trench fifteen feet deep an d 300 yards long was blown in the permanent way.—Reuter.

Hoare And Gour

NAGPUR KNIGHT'S BRILLIANT IDEA

NAGPUR, July 18.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, who has returned to India after his tour of Japan interviewed by the Associated Press, on Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in the House of Commons, stated that he entirely agreed with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that the change of procedure involved a change of principle to which the Premier and the British Cabinet had previously committed themselves.

A consultation with Indian opinion on the lines proposed had been already promised by the late Lord Birkenhead in his speech in the House of Lords at the time of the appointment of the Simon Commission.

The paramountcy of Parliament now emphasised was not part of the scheme of the Labour Government when they formed the Round Table Conference, which was intended to follow the Irish precedent settling the Indian constitution by negotiation and treaty which both parties were possessing in equal authority.

"It is true that the Select Committee of Parliament has no final authority but it will in its turn report to Parliament as its agent and to that extent its report will be authoritative. The committee will be bound to consult such Indian opinion as might be represented by nominated delegates who would feel that their advice had not the same backing and binding force possessed by an accredited Committee of Parliament.

LEGISLATURES.

A way out of the impasse will be to invite the Indian Legislatures to nominate their own representatives who are not confined to members of their own body and place them on an equal footing with the special committee similarly constituted in England to examine the Government scheme of reforms.

Even Lorc Birkenhead's speech admitted this interpretation, that a lot of time has been wasted on investigating what obviously admits of no doubt and what is now required is a constitutional committee to examine the concrete proposals of the Government who should go ahead with their combined report.—A.P.

Ex-Minister Protests Against Hoare's Statement

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

At a meeting of the citizens held at Premabhai Hall this evening Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai ex-Minister, presiding, speeches were made and resolutions passed protesting against the satement of Sir Samuel Hoare announcing the policy of the British Government in respect of reforms and protesting against the Administration of India through Ordinances. The District Police Superintendent and other police officers were present at the meeting.—A.P.

Countess Beatty Dead

LONDON July 17.

The death has occurred of Countess Beatty, wife of the Admiral of the Fleet. She was the daughter of the Chicago Millionaire, Mr. Marsnall Field.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 18.

The deatr has occurred of Captain H. H. Roddy.—Reuter

INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN

Caravan Lecture Tour

FRIENDS EXPLAIN EVILS OF REPRESSION REGIME

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Mr. Peter Freeman a former Member of the House of Commons, took the Chair at a meeting organised by the Friends of India in the Trafalgar Square on Saturday, June 25. The speakers included: Mr. Reginald Reynolds, the Rev. F. A. Wenyon, Mrs. Haidri Bhattacharji, Syed Abdul Huck, the Rev. William Riley, Mr. S. E. Kumana, D. V. Tahmankar, and Mr. Atma S. Kamlani.

Mr. Freeman, opening the meeting, remarked that in every country the economic and political situation was difficult and in India it was particularly difficult. Nevertheless, that was no reason why the British Empire should deny to Indians the elementary rights of citizenship and self-government which Englishmen enjoyed in their own country and had done for centuries. India had the right to manage her own affairs. He then put the following resolution before the meeting.

"That this meeting strongly protests against the policy of repression which is being pursued by the British authorities in India, and calls upon the Government to withdraw the Ordinance regime.

"This meeting further protests against the attempted suppression of the Indian National Congress, which represents the Indian masses and demands the release of all political prisoners in order that the leaders of the Congress may be in a position to draw up a constitution for an Independent India."

REPRESSION REGIME

Mr. Reginald Reynolds supported the resolution. He said that he saw in the break-down of Imperialism the only means of realisation of real co-operation between nations. He had recently had some conversation with three prominent men recently returned from India, including the Rev. C. F. Andrews, Dr. Paton who had been assaulted in the streets of Madras by police and a member of the Society of Friends. All the three men had expressed the opinion that whereas for so many years India had supported Mahatma Gandhi in his policy of non-violence, and stood faithfully behind him in the methods he had chosen to work for freedom, today they are getting tired and exasperated under the repression regime. If England would not hear and understand how the great movement which Mahatma Gandhi represents and the sufferings of India, she was asking for a catastrophe which would involve not only India and the Indian people but the whole world.

Mr. Tahmanka spoke for the youth of India, who he said were becoming impatient. They had stood united behind Mahatma Gandhi, but they were becoming impatient. If India went over to violent methods it would be as a direct result of the methods used by Government in attempting to crush the national spirit.

WEEK-END TOUR

Syed Abdul Huck, an Indian Muslim, gave a description of the Caravan Lecture Tour organised by the Friends of India to take the truth about the Indian situation to the countryside and towns of England. He had just returned for a brief weekend from the tour, which was designed to overcome the difficulties created by the muzzling of the press in England. A start had been made in the parliamentary constituency of Mr. Winston Churchill himself, where support had been gained and a branch of the Friends of India was going to be started.

Both open air and indoor meetings were to be held in about 60 villages and towns and in those so far visited excellent results and sympathetic response had been obtained.

The India Bulletin had been widely distributed and sold. England was being told of the way in which the British Government had failed India by denying the Indian people their rights, and by suppressing their most representative organisation, the Indian National Congress and declaring some 600 of its affiliated organisations illegal.

Mrs. Bhuttacharji gave a brief description of the situation in India and the demoralising effects of the property which existed.

Mr. Wenyon, a Methodist preacher, and worker in the causes of socialism and peace, spoke strongly against the "mailed fist" policy—which he indicated was not only cruel but had utterly failed. For at the same time that there was shown an increase of 70 thousand in the unemployment figures of England, export trade with India was in the decrease. The mass of English people did not know what was happening in India. They were kept in the dark. While every day the "Mailed Fist" policy was making the loss of India's respect and friendship more certain.

GOODWILL TO MAHATMA

Mr. Kumana, a Parsee, supported the motion, saying that the problem affected the whole world and the Rev. William Riley who has been for 50 years working for peace and freedom, proposed the following addition to the Resolution:

"Further that this meeting sends its love and goodwill to Mahatma Gandhi and Congress prisoners and demands their immediate and unconditional liberation."

Mr. Kamlani, Secretary of the Friends of India, then seconded the amendment and went on to speak frankly of the situation in India.

INFLATION IN U. S.

CURRENCY BILL PASSED BY CONGRESS

LONDON, July 18.

Washington—Bills involving 400,000,000 namely the Relief Bill and the Home Loan Bill, were disposed of by Congress last night before the Senators and the Representatives adjourned not to meet again until December, that is, till the result of the Presidential elections is known.

President Hoover is, however expected to sign the two measures in a few days. After rejecting the Senate's Bill for expansion of currency and the Home Bill, the House of Representatives gave way just before the adjournment and nearly a thousand million sterling expansion in currency is made possible, the issue for which will be covered by Government bonds.—Reuter.

THE MOHANITE MUSLIMS

LUCKNOW, July 18

Maulana Hasrat Mohani the organising secretary, and Syed Zakir Ali, the secretary of the newly formed Independent Party, state that an important meeting of the board of the Independent Party will be held at Lucknow on July 24 to formulate the essential demands of the party, frame rules and regulations to elect permanent office bearers and members of the Working Committee and to chalk out a programme of direct action in the event of its demands not being accepted.

B. G. Lokare Transferred

BELGAUM, July 16.
By Mail.

It is understood that Mr. B. G. Lokare, Assistant Secretary of the Hindusthan Seva Dal, who was undergoing imprisonment in the Belgaum Central Jail has been taken by to-day's Bangalore-Poona Express presumably to Nasik.—A. P.

TEMPLE THROWN OPEN TO UNTOUCHABLES

Celebrations In Nagpur

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 18.

The citizens of Nagpur observed Anti-Untouchability Day yesterday evening. In response to Pandit Malaviya's appeal by throwing open to the untouchables the Hanuman temple which is situated on the Patwardhan High School grounds for puja and Darshan. Dr. Sonak, who organised the function opened the proceedings with a small introductory speech. Barrister Govindrao Deshmukh, Mrs. Chandra Bai, Patwardhan Miss Virendra Kuvar, an untouchable lady, Swami Brehmananda and Sjt. Kalicharan Nanda Gavli spoke for sometime. Mr. P. M. Naidu the President of Andhra Mitra Samaj spoke in support of the removal of untouchability. Mr. Tikekar in his speech pointed out the political importance of the function and requested all to unite and work for Swaraj.

There was police bandobast on the scene. The City Superintendent and constables were present and were watching the proceedings.

HANSRAJ COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

HYDERABAD, Sind, July 18.

Honsraj, 'Wireless', was committed to Sessions to-day by the City Magistrate under two separate charges, one under the Arms Act for possession of bombs and pistols and the other for keeping coining machine to counterfeit coins.

Hansraj took no part in the Court proceedings, made no statement and refused to give answers to questions. He simply admitted that he was Hansraj, 'Wireless.'

Three women political prisoners have been released from the Central Jail to-day on the expiry of their sentence.—A. P.

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